







OUR TOWN

JANUARY 1901

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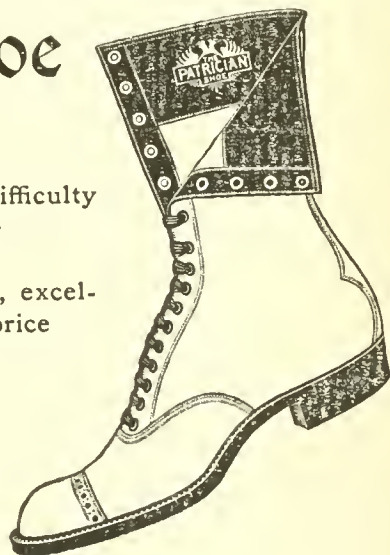
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TREES ALONG WASHINGTON STREET

See page five

Our Town

January 1901

Volume IV Number 1

A Literary Nightmare

By Robert Melville Baker

Within a library's volumed walls,
I pondered, late one night,
To throw upon an essay deep
One ray of reason's light.
Without, the summer's breezes played
A soothing lullaby,
Till soon the type began to fade
Before each drooping eye.

Then from the shelves, methought I saw
The volumes rare descend
And flap their covers from the dust,
As fowls from roost unbend.
French novels, light and airy things,
Wild cancons then did dance,
While works on Romance tourneys held
And sought to break a lance.

The books of Science kept their set
And opened up debates,
While each did try to prove himself
Much wiser than his mates.
The Dictionaries refereed
A thrilling war of words,
And "Webster" got up on his ear
When Worcester was preferred.

And now a frightful din arose,
As Shakespeare took the field,
And armed his hosts with proofs galore
To make fat Bacon yield.
Said Bacon: "Hamlet, I did write."
Said Shakespeare: "That's a roast."
And Hamlet was so sorely tried
He near gave up the Ghost.

Encyclopædias received
"At tea" out in the hall,
And bored and blasé they appeared
Because they knew it all.
Weird Fable, with her giants grim,
Ran up against a snag;
Dame Fact disclosed her as "a fake,"
Bent on some fairy gag.

The poets, on their wingéd steeds,
Called on their fickle Muse,
Resolved, that climbing such a height
Their "feet" they would not use.
Dull Essays pricked their dog-ears up,
Attracted by the din,
But straightway shut up like a clam;
They could not raise a grin.

The works of Travel got mixed up;
"Far North" to thaw began;
A heated argument it held
With Asia's broiling sun.
Psychology, perched on my head,
Turned X-rays on my brain,
And such a monkey made of me
That I seemed near insane.

Then chimed the clock the hour of twelve;
What could this scampering be?
The titled revellers withdrew
And turned their backs on me.
I woke. What caused this nightmare grim?
I had no need to guess;
It was the essay on my lap,
Which I could not digest.

Washington Street Trees

By Joseph W. Peabody



DISTINCT service has been rendered by the gentlemen who gave, at the last meeting of the Wellesley Club, a report of their investigation of what, in their judgment, should be done to improve the appearance of the trees on Washington street.

The report emphasizes the need of immediate but judicious treatment of these trees, for the purpose of obtaining better effects. That thoroughfare was selected as a matter of course, because of its magnitude and the greater growth of trees thereon. As the tree warden, who was an interested listener to the report, remarked, it required some courage to recommend the removal of eighty odd additional trees, while the echo of a very positive remonstrance to the taking out of trees caused by the widening of Washington street was still in the air. But it is to be assumed, if indeed it was not stated by the member reading the report, that these gentlemen do not advocate the removal of trees because of a lack of appreciation of their beauty and usefulness, but because, through a cultivated acquaintance with the nature of tree life, they have learned that by giving them proper environment they may be made still more beautiful and attractive.

Those of us who have given but little studied attention to "Nature's noblest adornments," are beginning to learn that a tree has individuality and characteristics peculiarly its own, but that it needs room and sunlight and conditions of soil for its best development. Some of the trees on or near the Washington street boundaries are fine illustrations of this fact, notably the elms in the vicinity of the Unitarian church and the enclosure of the Elm Park property. The great majority of the trees from this point to the Falls hill are hardly more than fifty years old, according to the report of the committee, in which case many years of growth yet remain, and Nature should be aided by judicious treatment in her work of giving picturesque adornment to our travelled ways.

The tree warden, who has shown both interest and intelligent discrimination in his work of caring for the trees, should be given, the coming season, an appropriation sufficient to enable him to make a good beginning in the removal and planting of trees substantially, as recommended in the report alluded to, with which recommendations, it is

assumed from his remarks at the same meeting, he is in accord. Of course the tree warden would have to observe the preliminary proceedings which the law requires, but it is unlikely there would be much opposition to the removal of such trees as would contribute to the growth and beauty of those it is desired shall permanently remain.

As we come into a more intelligent appreciation of what our trees may become as a picturesque feature in the beautifying of our streets, we shall join sense with sentiment, realizing that to obtain the best effects it is quite as necessary at times to remove a tree as to plant one.

There is a generous love of nature and naturalistic effects among our people; the care and cost expended upon private grounds throughout the town are the substantial expressions of that love, but we have to learn sometimes through a costly experience that the best and most attractive effects, those that combine taste and a measure of refinement, are obtained only by the application of recognized standards of landscape treatment. It is to be hoped that if the tree warden is supported by public sentiment and supplied with a requisite appropriation to enable him to make more effective the adornment of our principal thoroughfare, that other streets also will share in the improvement, so that in time a unity of treatment may be observed in all parts of the town. Private enterprise should assist in this work, and by co-operation with the town officials the more quickly bring about the improvement needed in so many sections of our highways and adjacent grounds.

Education Association

By the Press Committee



THROUGH the courtesy of the Woman's Club a joint meeting was arranged with the Education Association for December fifth, and a rare treat was provided. The rapidly increasing interest in the Education Association was evidenced by the large and representative audience which convened at Maugus Hall to listen to an address by Professor Luther Gulick upon the educational value of motor training.

Mr. Gulick was known to be an advocate of manual training, or, as he more broadly terms it, motor training. But it was also known that he had come to his conclusion at the end of a most patient and thorough investigation of all phases of the question.

Mr. Gulick is connected with the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, which means much of itself, for the Pratt school occupies a unique place among educational institutions. Charles Pratt, its founder, held definite opinions of his own about the education of boys and girls. While he was a most consistent believer in the educational value of mathematics, history, literature, science and art, he also appreciated in an unusual degree the great value to children of forming habits of thrift and industry, developing self reliance and self control, devotion to duty and respect for the rights of others. He believed strongly in teaching the dignity of productive labor, the dishonesty of taking that which is not fairly earned, and the importance of meeting engagements and obligations promptly. After years of investigation and experience, he concluded that all branches of learning are more rapidly, thoroughly and effectively acquired by children who are rightly trained in the use of hand and eye; that such training makes substantially for the normal growth of the brain, and that intellectual power and moral fiber are directly produced and organized by wisely guided motor training.

Pratt Institute provides such training as a basis for the symmetrical, harmonious, sane development of the child. The results acquired have fully justified the course pursued. The Institution has produced hundreds of right-minded men and women of sterling character, broadly educated and well equipped for wise living and good citizenship.

Mr. Gulick went to Pratt Institute after he had become convinced that the educational principles employed there are right, but he became convinced of this only by a most rigorous judicial investigation of both theory and facts. He stoutly set aside prejudice, tradition and all similar handicaps, and considered only the actual, available facts which throw light upon the educational value of motor training. At the end of his investigation he was permanently convinced of the truth and great importance of the theory.

In his address before the Education Association, Professor Gulick outlined in a most interesting way the course pursued by him in arriving at his conviction, and fully satisfied his audience that he had left no stone unturned.

First, he noted with the greatest care the effect of manual training upon his own children, and spoke enthusiastically of the results. He extended his observation to the homes of his neighbors and then to a wider field. He studied the lives of inventors, artists, writers, successful business and professional men, and found a large majority were skilled hand laborers. With the assistance of those who became interested in

his work, he patiently investigated the lives of upwards of six hundred eminent men and found clear evidence that at least two-thirds had been trained as children to work with their hands. Then he turned to history, and it very soon became evident to him that the races which have produced history makers have been most skilled in a variety of handicraft.

Still curious, he turned to the animal world, and there he found intelligence graded according to motor development—orders of animals possessed of the greatest skill in use of wing and limb, he found possessed also of the largest brain and brightest intelligence.

The breadth of the speaker's argument may be judged by the above. He has sounded everything available to him, which has a bearing upon the question, "What does manual or motor training do for the intelligence, character and capacity of the race?" and he has found enough in it to lead him to most heartily endorse it as a legitimate and most important phase of public school work.

He referred touchingly to the effect upon a "hardened" boy of making with his hands a thing at once useful and beautiful. He could see, he said, the boy's soul open and his nature soften as his hand skill developed.

When asked in private what studies he would recommend dropping to make time for motor training, Mr. Gulick said emphatically, "None, none whatever. Introduce manual training and you will have time for more studies than you now have, and will get vastly better results from all of them. Motor training develops brain power, and time thus used judiciously will find ample compensation in increased study capacity."

Electric Lights

By I. H. Farnham



It may not be amiss, now that the Electric Light Committee has closed its work and been discharged, for its Chairman to offer to the citizens, through the unprejudiced columns of OUR TOWN, a few "light" suggestions as follows:

The printed report recently distributed to every residence, and costing about \$500, contains valuable information which will be useful for future reference as well as for present careful study.

The report contains a copy of the electric light contracts, (three in number), under which we are now operating, and must continue to operate for one year, and may at the option of the Town

extend for an additional period of two or four years (pages 7, 9, 18).

Notice the penalties in case of failure by the Electric Light Company to furnish sufficient current for street lights (page 8); also notice the clause providing for a recording voltmeter (page 18), by which a constant record of service is obtained and must be accepted as final in settlements; that instrument is now installed, and the monthly bills will be modified by its records.

Do not omit a careful reading of the report of Stone & Webster, the electrical engineers and experts of very high standing, employed by the Committee to give careful and unbiased estimates upon the cost of installing a suitable generating plant and its yearly cost of operating. This report is found on pages 20 to 30.

Notice that according to the figures given therein, it will cost the Town very much more to generate its current than to purchase as it is now doing (page 27); this for the very simple reason that the cost of generating electricity on a large scale or by large power units, is very much less than by generating it in small quantities by small units.

Please note also the statements on pages 51 and 52, relating to the possibilities of lighting by the Welsbach system.

In addition to the facts given in the printed report, please consider the following letter which was obtained after the report went to press:

BOSTON ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.,

Ames Building, Court and Washington Sts., Boston, Dec. 18, 1900.

MR. I. H. FARNHAM, 125 Milk St., Boston,

Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry as to whether it was feasible for the Boston Electric Light Company to furnish current for the Town of Wellesley, would say it would be perfectly feasible and practical for us to do so if we had the rights for our wires through Brookline or Newton. This I presume could be arranged with the companies holding rights in those towns. At present we have given prices to three towns adjoining Boston for supplying current to companies already existing and doing business, and undoubtedly shall contract with some of them, as I am informed that our price is lower than what they can produce electricity for, the reason being that we produce in large quantity. If it is possible for you to get along a year or two, I think by that time we shall have our lines connected into these towns and furnishing current, so that an addition to reach you would be less expensive, and the current could be furnished you cheaper at such a time than it could be considered today. We would like to do anything to help you out in the matter if possible, but the above suggestions are the ones that I believe the most feasible at the present time.

Very truly yours,

F. A. GILBERT,
President and General Manager.

The Boston Electric Light Company is one of the largest companies, if not the largest, in the State, with ample equipment to light Greater Boston, and to extend current or power for fifty (50) miles in either direction should it choose to do so, and there is probably no company in this vicinity which can compete with it today in producing electricity at a low cost.

In view of these facts, and the possibilities of securing satisfactory lights, both street and commercial, at a cost much less than will be possible by a municipal plant, all this, too, without giving a private company a franchise, or otherwise embarrassing our streets or giving valuable rights therein, will our citizens rashly close their eyes, stop their ears and plunge into a scheme which will add a large and unnecessary burden to the Town, and one from which, once entangled, it will be practically impossible to recede?

Let the citizens show their good sense in this, as they so often have done in other important town projects.

Wellesley Boy in Pekin

By Roscoe Buck

[Last year we published a letter from "A Yankee in Cavite." The writer was Roscoe Buck of Wellesley Farms, who had enlisted in the Marines, and of his own choice was sent to the Philippines. During the campaign in China, last summer, he was one of the number who hastened from Manila to the relief of the foreigners in Pekin. He took part in the capture of Tien-Tsin, and later in the victory at Pekin. We publish below a "composite" article of extracts from several brief notes recently received in Wellesley Hills.]



We left Manila harbor on the U. S. Battleship Brooklyn on the night of the 26th of June, leaving but one company of marines to do duty at Cavite, and put in at Hong Kong, at Nagasaki, then at Cheefoo and at Taku. At that time it was perhaps the most interesting sight that the world ever saw. Here was a fleet composed of nearly every nation in the world, anchored you might say at sea, for in no direction was land in sight. And here also we experienced a novel 4th of July (although it was the 9th), for nearly every ship there had to salute Admiral Remey, who was then third in command and on the Brooklyn. On the 10th, we went on board the Monocacy, a side-wheeled gunboat, then lying at anchor about three

miles above Taku on the Pei-Ho river. The ruins of Taku, captured a few days before, were still smouldering. The next morning we were transferred to a lighter, and made a fifty-two mile journey up the Pei-Ho in a little less than sixteen hours, arriving at Tien-Tsin about midnight.

The night of the 12th, H Co. was sent to the railroad station to hold it during the attack on the walled city. Every nation except Germany was well represented here. We were nearly in the centre, with French and Japs on our left and about three regiments of Russians on our right. On the morning of the 13th, the allies opened fire, and for thirty-six hours shot and shell fell like rain. About noon, when we had become so accustomed to the sound of bullets that we did not duck, we were all standing in the station, eating a little hardtack and bacon, when a shell exploded among us killing five men and wounding eighteen. I received a slight bruise, but not enough to do any harm. We did not love the man who worked that gun. A little later he killed three more of our number and wounded seven.

On the morning of the 14th, we left the trenches and entered the city behind the Japs, who blew up the gate. For the next few days we did nothing, and then on the 1st of August we began our march for Pekin, but only went to the walled city of Tien-Tsin. On the 4th, we advanced again and ran into a fight at Pi Sang arsenal, in which the Japs lost nearly a regiment of cavalry. It had rained hard all the previous night, and oh, how cold it was! But it was hot enough the next day when we marched from 10 A. M. to 3.30 P. M. under a constant fire of shrapnell and small arms. At last the Chinos took to their heels. That night by the camp-fire I had some serious thoughts. Here we were 100 miles from Pekin, and already in my company alone were seven dead and twelve wounded. After that, however, there was very little fighting until we reached Pekin, and by the time I saw the terrible walls I didn't care whether I was killed or not. I hardly knew my own name. . . . As soon as I got a chance I made for a well to get a drink. There was a dead Chino in it. Others, however, drank of the water and I followed suit. But I think I shall never be able to forget it. The outer walls of the city are sixty feet high and forty in breadth, made out of granite. We lay on the wall one night firing continually at the enemy over the Chinese city. Well you know from the papers how the city was taken.

We remained in Pekin about two months. On the 9th of October, we started back, marching about a hundred miles in four days over the former battlefields. The bodies of the dead Chinos still lay where they fell in battle. On the 20th, I reached Cavite and found that it had been

rumored that I was killed. But thank God I am alive and well. But I have heard all the bullets sing that I care to. We arrived here on the 28th of October, and I hope that in a few days we may be coming home, though if it were not for you and the others I think I could live here for the rest of my days.

New Methods in Arithmetic

By Marshall L. Perrin



SIDE from those few scholars to be found in every school to whom mathematics of any kind are a bugbear, the study of arithmetic seems, in the past, to have consumed an unwarrantable amount of time in the school curriculum of even the most apt pupils. Especially is this true when we consider the exceedingly small results from all this work. It certainly has been discouraging to observe the inaccuracy and blundering of graduates from grammar schools. Educators have theorized and written learned theses on the principles of mathematical study, but apparently in vain. There has been a fearful loss of time and misapplication of energy somewhere.

To those whose children are in the public schools, our own experience and present methods cannot fail to be of interest, as arithmetic traditionally holds such a prominent place in school work. In common with progressive schools, we long since abandoned the subjects of Alligation, Partial Payments, Cube Root, and other very unpractical matters. Great things were expected from this pruning; but they did not follow it. Scholars merely knew less than ever and became less skilful.

Our own methods of meeting the question, which so far as I know are peculiar to the schools of Wellesley, have been discussed in several Annual Reports. The results, as advancing classes demonstrate them, are favorable; and the diagnosis seems reasonable. It is believed that children must not be required to attend to too many things at once; that it is not pedagogic in early grades to expect them, as in so-called Written Arithmetic, to manage large numbers accurately and deal with complicated processes at the same time. The one is Pure Mathematics: the other is Applied Mathematics. These are kept distinct in college, and much more should they be in elementary work. In every teacher's ears there echoes the question from pupils that may cipher accurately: "What do you do, multiply?"—and on the other hand the cases are legion, where a problem is reasoned out correctly and the answer is wrong. Now these

involve two quite distinct brain processes; and not earlier than the sixth or seventh year of school training should they be united. They should both be begun early, but be kept entirely separate in method and time of recitation. The problem work before these years should be wholly oral, involving only small figures that can be easily carried in the head; and in that case all arithmetical relations can be readily grasped and practised, with an interminable amount of rapid oral drill. Fractions and percentage lose their horror when second and third year children, with their dissected discs, enjoy working so fast that an adult can hardly follow them. Side by side with the concrete oral work in reasoning, but at another recitation, the pupil should every day be required to do abstract sums in addition, in subtraction, in multiplication, and division, to train him to careful work in mere mechanical "ciphering." As these sums grow bigger, he loses his fear of large numbers; and this drill in accuracy should be constant, exacting, and merciless. But up to the time mentioned, it is worse than folly to plunge a scholar into "written arithmetic," where the size of the numbers confuses the child so that he loses sight of the process, or where in grappling with the thought he becomes inaccurate. It is worse than folly; since it not only wastes five or ten minutes over each problem with only moderate chances of success, but it confirms the pupil in habits of inaccuracy and wrong thinking, so that the longer he studies arithmetic the more hopeless he becomes. Now when we consider that the actual number of processes to be understood and subjects to be explained, as arithmetic is now taught, is not over a couple of dozen, and that an average child can with numbers under 100 be made to see through all these in the course of a few months, it would seem needful only to drill him in the various presentations of these subjects, with countless half-minute illustrations, until he is familiar with all desirable processes and numerical relations, and then—not until then—introduce him gradually into the art of doing this thinking with a pencil in hand. He is now to jot down numbers too large to carry in his head, and with these then to perform the operations necessary to the carrying out of the process he has in mind. If, now, in previous years he has been already drilled to accuracy and facility in these four fundamental operations, he will not be distracted by the mechanical work, nor frightened by the size of the numbers, from his connected course of reasoning.

Adherence to these evidently sound psychological principles bids fair to insure a greater degree of accuracy and mathematical acumen, to save an enormous waste of time and energy, and withal to straighten out arithmetical processes in the minds of those to whom they have formerly been a bugbear.

OUR TOWN

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Editorial

The readers of OUR TOWN are requested to note the advertising pages. As our space for this department is limited, we have taken advertisements only from parties that are considered reliable and are sure to merit your patronage.

The illustrations in this number are an evidence of the zeal of our Publisher and promise of more to follow. It is the Publisher's purpose to make OUR TOWN in its dress and general appearance a credit to the community and a pleasure to our readers.

One of the most important changes which we contemplate is the publishing each month of a Calendar of coming local events, in which we would place every lecture, entertainment, concert or public meeting for which a future date has been arranged. To this end we invite secretaries of all organizations to provide us with the needed information as far in advance as is possible. It is also proposed to devote a page or two, in future numbers, to the children, and we are happy to announce that Mrs. E. M. Overholser has kindly consented to take charge of this Children's Department.

We call special attention to this issue as a promise of what is to come. We have here articles from the Woman's Club, The Education Association, Park Commission and the Superintendent of Schools, which should interest a very wide range of readers. No question excites more general interest, at present, than that of the lighting of our streets. Mr. Farnham, chairman of the recent Committee on a Municipal Lighting Plant, contributes his own view of the subject. Concerning the letter which he publishes from the Boston Electric Light Company, inquiry has been made of the committee appointed at the last Town Meeting and it is learned that they are in conference with that company and with others of a similar nature. In due time, undoubtedly, the town will learn the result of these conferences, and meanwhile it is well for us to remember that the committee in question are interested as deeply as any one in obtaining that end which is best for the town.

OUR TOWN wishes its originator, and for three years its managing editor, Rev. Edward H. Chandler, a Happy New Year and many more to come. In common with all his friends, we rejoice at the new opportunity which opens before him as the secretary of the Twentieth Century Club, an office that is full of dignity and of promise. It is a compliment to Mr. Chandler, warranted by his abilities, that he has been chosen to so honorable and important a position. No organization in the city has greater influence for the ends for which it exists, "to promote a finer public spirit and a better social order." Its Saturday morning lecture courses, during four winters past, have been attended by large numbers, especially of teachers, and have been very valuable; its free organ recital courses, its campaign against bad tenements, its public spirit in general have given it a place in the fore-front of influential organizations. And since of late its membership has been considerably increased, a larger and more useful future opens before it. We congratulate Mr. Chandler that he has been chosen to such a place in such an organization. OUR TOWN will sadly miss his guidance. All its associated editors, with one mind, express their appreciation of past co-operation, their esteem for their fellow pastor and editor, their good wishes and congratulations upon the future opening before him.

We enter the New Year with a new dress, new plans, new hopes and new expectations. The record of the past is one of which we are not ashamed. Under the skilful management of our retiring editor, OUR TOWN did not fall far short of that which, at the outset, it undertook to accomplish. It was never the paper's ambition to rival the dollar magazines, nor to be a literary meteor, nor a newspaper, nor a Philistine. But it sought to act as a medium for the utterance of the thought of our townsmen upon matters of local interest, to present facts or arguments when necessary on all sides of questions of public concern, to report to its readers so much of the addresses delivered before our various clubs, and such parts of their proceedings as were desired; to be a medium for advancing interest in local, educational and philanthropic efforts, and especially to bring together, in one manifest bond of union and expression, the four churches of the town. All of the churches were invited into this union, and four have taken advantage of it to their profit. The paper has intended to give to the town what is presented by no other means. Its value has been appreciated by those who desired such a medium. But we believe that improvement can be made in this respect. We heartily invite the co-operation of all the churches and the clubs in carrying forward toward perfection the undertaking so far advanced. The Publisher's prospectus in the December issue presents our ideal. By the aid of public-spirited citizens and officers of the various organizations of the town the ideal may become a reality. We earnestly urge all who wish to assist in such an undertaking to send in their subscriptions to Mr. Eaton, the Publisher.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club



THE Wellesley Hills Woman's Club is enjoying, this winter, a series of afternoons of an unusually attractive character. A new method of providing for these meetings has been adopted. The program is under the general oversight of the Board of Directors, and by them each afternoon is given, in charge of a committee representing some department of work in which the Club is interested. That the plan works well has already been proved by the interest taken in the meetings which have been held, and there is every reason to suppose that the good things yet in store will sustain this opinion.

The season opened with a reception given by the Club to the President and officers. This reception was held November second, in Maugus Hall, which was beautifully decorated with cut flowers and potted plants, the latter being kindly provided by Mrs. J. Franklin Wight. After the transaction of necessary business, a most enjoyable musical program was given by Miss Aiken, pianist, of Wellesley Farms, and Miss Maude Blackmer, soprano, of Dorchester. Mrs. Robson gave an enthusiastic and inspiring talk, touching briefly upon the work of the Club, what its ideals should be, and what it ought to accomplish for the good of its members and of the town. Following this was a social hour, during which tea was served, and an opportunity was given of meeting the following officers of the Club: President, Mrs. W. O. Robson; first vice-president, Mrs. George F. Richardson; second vice-president, Mrs. Calvin Smith; recording secretary, Mrs. John D. Hardy; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Willard F. Dillaway; treasurer, Mrs. George A. Sweetser; and the directors, Mrs. Charles Spring, Mrs. Elijah T. Weatherbee, Mrs. Edwin M. Overholser, Mrs. John E. Oldham, Miss Ellen W. Fiske and Mrs. Seldon Brown.

At its second meeting, held November sixteenth, the Club listened to a most interesting lecture by Prof. Katharine Lee Bates of Wellesley College, under the direction of the Arts and Crafts Committee, of which Mrs. Gilbert N. Jones is chairman. Miss Bates spoke upon William Morris and his work for "Household Beauty." She gave a very entertaining sketch of the life of Morris, telling how he not only gave to the world a higher conception of the artistic in the household, but also showed how common articles, which all must have, may be made beautiful and,

at the same time, not too expensive to be within reach of all. Morris gave us that often quoted maxim, "have nothing in your home which you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful," and, in the building and furnishing of his own house, he adhered steadfastly to this rule. Miss Bates brought with her several books illustrating the work of William Morris, and some specimens of fabric of his designing.

The lecture by Prof. Luther Gulick of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, on "Motor Training in Relation to Educational Work," an account of which is given on another page of this issue, was arranged by the Education Association, and was both interesting and profitable to all who had the pleasure of attending the meeting.

The Education Association, which has been recently formed, is an outgrowth of the Educational Committee of the Woman's Club, and it seemed most fitting that this meeting should be given under the auspices of the Club. The meeting was free to all, and was held in the evening, in order that the men of the town might have opportunity to attend.

"Gentlemen's Night," in spite of an unfortunate circumstance which made this designation well nigh a misnomer, was a delightful occasion and very well attended, considering the counter-attraction. After a piano solo, given by Mr. Dakin of Natick, Mrs. Robson welcomed the guests of the Club, and introduced Mr. Leland Powers, impersonator, who gave, in his inimitable manner, a recital of "David Copperfield." Mrs. Fletcher of Wellesley Hills sang a group of songs most acceptably.

On Wednesday afternoon, January 2d, Dean Hodges of Cambridge addressed the Club at the invitation of the Friendly Aid Committee. His subject was "Alms and the Man," and he gave a very instructive and interesting talk on the right exhibition of public and private charity. He said that the best way in which the public can use its money for the help of the poor is by the support of schools, play grounds, public libraries, exhibitions of pictures, free lecture courses, public concerts and such influences for the education and cultivation of all the people. Never should public funds be employed in out-door relief. Of private charity he said, that the help given to the tramp class is an insult to the laborer and an injury to the tramp. He denied the existence of that "hundredth man" who is supposed to be the one worthy object among the ninety-nine unworthy. Dean Hodges highly commends such work as is undertaken by the Friendly Aid Committee, and urged the use of such a body in all cases where aid is needed.

The program for coming meetings, so far as it is announced, is as follows: Wednesday, January sixteenth, 2.30 P. M., Musical, Miss Basset and the Van Vliet String Quartette; February 6th, 2.30 P. M., Miscellaneous Readings, Rev. John Snyder; February 20th, 2.30 P. M., "Ourselves as Others See Us," illustrated, Mrs. Marie A. Moore. Later in the season Prof. John Fiske will lecture before the Club.

Wellesley Club



At the December meeting of the Wellesley Club, the chief topic for discussion was the treatment of trees on Washington street. A committee consisting of F. H. Gilson, Isaac Sprague and Arthur R. Jones, appointed by the Directors of the Club, examined each tree between the Natick and Newton lines, and Mr. Gilson read a carefully prepared report, mentioning each tree or vacant space requiring attention. In the opinion of these tree lovers, best results of tree growth on this street require the intelligent removal of a number of trees, as well as the planting of new ones. Tree Warden George N. Smith spoke on proper methods of pruning, and exhibited specimens of disastrous pruning cut on this street.

The same committee has been continued and asked to go over each road in town, and report on treatment of roadside growth on all our roads and streets. It is hoped this coming report, together with that already made, may, in print, be put in the hands of each citizen, and that public sentiment may secure and maintain such attention for our roadsides as will preserve and create a beauty which both continually will delight the senses and increase the material values of our town.



Pleasantries

"Help! Help!" In a panic the passengers rushed to the side of the ship and gazed helplessly at those struggling in the waves. It was, indeed, a perilous situation. What was to be done? There seemed to be no rope at hand, and there was trouble in lowering the lifeboat, and, as is usually the case, none of the sailors could swim. At this instant, a man of commanding presence pushed through the frenzied crowd and struck an attitude, close to the rail. The drowning ones recognized him as a famous political orator, and their spirits rose. "Fellow citizens," he began, "we face a crisis!" The next moment a cry of joy went up. For the people in the water were hanging on his words, in which position they continued till the boats were lowered. The gift of oratory is truly blessed.—*Harper's Bazaar*.

What is the difference between a man who has intermittent rheumatism and one who is well all the time, and lives at home with his mother? One is well a part of the time and has rheumatism others, and the other is well all the time and has a room at his mother's.—*Youth's Companion*.

Thomas K. Beecher, who recently died, once prefaced a sermon at Plymouth, for his brother, with the startling intimation: "All those who have come here to worship Henry Ward Beecher will now have a chance to retire; all those who have come to worship God will remain."—*Argonaut*.

A Germantown girl, who usually gets things mixed, was the victim of a hoax one evening last week. "Here's a puzzle for you to work out," said a friend of hers, handing over a slip of paper on which appeared the following, which she said might be translated into a complete sentence:

B. B. B. B. B. B.

DEWEY

624918

348632

973,550

LIMBURGER CHEESE

The Germantown girl puzzled over it for some time, and finally gave it up. "Why, it's easy," said her friend. "It reads: 'Sigsbee sent Dewey some Limburger cheese.'" "Yes," said the victim, as she scanned the lines again, "but where's the 'sent'?" "In the Limburger cheese," was the reply. Then everybody laughed, and the girl who had been caught determined to have her revenge. The next evening at the dinner table she worked it on her brother. "I give it up," he said. "What's the answer?" "Oh, it's easy," said the girl. "It reads: 'Sigsbee gave Dewey some Limburger cheese.'" "Where's the 'gave'?" asked the brother. "In the Limburger cheese," she shrieked, and then wondered why nobody saw the joke.—*Philadelphia Record*.

Farmer A.: "How much did you get fer yer 'taters?" *Farmer B.*: "Wal, I didn't get as much as I expected; and I didn't calc'late I would."—*Exchange*.

A Scotchman was describing to a fellow countryman the wild extravagance attending his first visit to London: "I had na been there a week *when bang went saxpence!*"—*Exchange*.

A grand old bootmaker of Hawarden
Used to spend the whole day in his gawarden;
When his friends askt him why
He lookt up at the sky,
But only replied, "Beg your pawarden."

It is said that Nathaniel Ffiennes
Lived wholly on bread and broad bbiennes;
When invited to eat
But a morsel of meat,
He answered, "Just think what it mmiennes!"

A sailor, who sported a queue,
Was civil to all that he knueue;
If he came under fire
He used to retire
And say, with a bow' "After yueue."

He was very deferential, but he was a deacon in the church, and he felt that he had a right to criticise. "I hope you'll pardon me," he said, "if I suggest that your sermons are—at—" "Too prosy, I suppose," suggested the minister. "Oh, no; not that. But too long." "But you mustn't blame me for that," returned the minister, pleasantly. "If you knew a little more I wouldn't have to tell you so much."—*Exchange*.

The London Church Times tells the story of a Protestant minister who, on going to a new parish, inquired if there were any Puseyites in the community. "Naw, sir," said the clerk; "there used to be some, but for the last two years the boys have took all their eggs." This is on a par with the answer of the Georgia "cracker" who replied to a Sunday school missionary that he did not know whether there were any Presbyterians in the neighborhood or not, "but there was some varmint around which was catching the chickens and lambs."—*Exchange*.



OUR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES -- DANA HALL

Wellesley Church News

St. Andrew's Church

The annual meeting of St. Andrew's corporation for the hearing of reports, the election of officers, and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting, was held in St. Andrew's church, Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

A concert, consisting mainly of the compositions of Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, is being planned for Thursday evening, January 17, at the Rectory. The performer will be the pianola, a wonderful instrument that plays the piano almost as well as a human performer. The proceeds from the concert will be given to the pipe-organ fund.

A conference for churchwomen with the clergymen of the diocese will be held in the chapel of Trinity church, Boston, Friday, Jan. 11, 1901. The topics for the conference will be "Women's Work for the Church in the 19th Century," "Outlook for the 20th Century," "Relations of the Parish to the Home and Social Life." It is hoped that there will be a large representation from this parish.

Wellesley Hills Unitarian Society

The quarterly communion service was held on Jan. 6th at the close of the ordinary service.

Jan. 8. Wellesley Hills Branch Alliance. "Joy or Responsibility." Mrs. Clara B. Beattey.

Jan. 22. Wellesley Hills Branch Alliance. "Our Responsibilities Towards the Lower Animals." Mrs. E. N. L. Walton.

Beginning the afternoon of Jan. 20th, the American Unitarian Association will hold a series of six services in the Town Hall in Wellesley. Services at 4 P. M. The other dates will be Jan. 27, Feb. 3, 10, 17, 24.

The pastor spoke to the Unitarian Club at Leominster, Dec. 3d, preached the sermon at the Installation at Hingham of Rev. Edward Park on Dec. 14, and lectured for the Unitarian Society at Hyde Park on Dec. 17.

Mr. Snyder will begin a short series of sermons on "The Great Figures of the Bible," on Sunday, Jan. 13th. Jan. 13, The Unique Place the Bible Holds in Religion and Literature; Jan. 20, Abraham, The Light Bearer; Jan. 27, The Pastor will exchange with Rev. Mr. Gould of Leominster; Feb. 3, Jacob, The Two Men in One; Feb. 10, Joseph, Israel in Egypt; Feb. 17, Moses, The Builder of a Nation.

On the last night of the year and the century the people of the Society met together at Maugus Hall to fittingly celebrate the birthday of the new century. The youngest children of the church held their New Year's party from 4 till 6 P. M. Their elders came together at 8 and danced till 12. Then the solemn trumpet sounded the death of the old year and the birth of the new. All the people sang "America" and "Auld Lang Syne" and joyously wished each other a happy new century.

Wellesley Congregational Church

Jan. 21st, probably, annual meeting of the church for the election of officers and committees and reading of reports, 7.45 P. M.

On Monday evening, about 150 persons were present at the "watch meeting" to see the old year and century out and to welcome in the new. The service was most impressive, and the new century was ushered in by a song of triumph on the organ, the ringing of the church bells and the blowing of the bugle.

There were large audiences present both at the morning and evening services on Dec. 30, to hear Mr. Chandler on his last Sunday as pastor of the church. The subject of his morning sermon was, "The Contribution of the 19th Century to Religious Faith," and of his evening talk "The Call of the New Century," that its watchword would be voluntary co-operation.

A special opportunity was given at the morning service for uniting with the church, it being especially appropriate as being the last Sunday of Mr. Chandler's pastorate and the closing Sunday of the century. Five took advantage of this opportunity: Miss Evelyn G. Ford, Mr. Elmer L. Ford, Miss Alice D. Sanborn and Miss Elsie Seagrave, on confession of faith, and Mrs. Wm. Humberstone, by letter, from the Highlandville M. E. church of Needham.

Wellesley Hills Congregational Church

Sewing meetings will be held at Mrs. Robson's Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 2 P. M., and Jan. 22, at 10 A. M.

There will be a reading from Monsieur Beaucaire, given by Mr. Arthur Hazen Chase, and illustrated with tableaux, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, at Maugus Hall. Tickets, costing 50 cents, may be obtained of members of the committee. Miss Florence Emerson and friends have charge of the production, and all proceeds will go toward the new church fund. The list of patronesses is as follows: Mrs. Gamaliel Bradford, Mrs. S. S. Bartlett, Mrs. F. M. Crehore, Mrs. Jonathan Edwards, Mrs. E. D. Emerson, Mrs. John Edmunds, Mrs. P. T. Farwell, Mrs. C. C. Henry, Mrs. Arthur R. Jones, Mrs. Gilbert N. Jones, Mrs. Edward Lawrence, Mrs. Victor J. Loring, Mrs. W. W. McLeod, Mrs. J. E. Oldham, Mrs. E. M. Overholser, Mrs. H. M. Putney, Mrs. S. Irving Richardson, Mrs. W. O. Robson, Mrs. Charles G. Schirmer, Mrs. C. A. Sibley, Mrs. J. B. Seabury, Mrs. N. H. Swift, Mrs. Fletcher Torrey, Mrs. G. R. White, Mrs. J. F. Wight.

The annual church supper and business meeting was held on the evening of January 1st. A large number were present. All the organizations of the church made reports of progress. The clerk reported a net gain on the church roll of eight members. The treasurer reported a considerable increase in the benevolences of the year over preceding years. At the business meeting the following officers were chosen: Clerk, Mr. T. W. Travis; treasurer and collector, Mr. Jos. W. Peabody; Sunday school superintendent, Mr. T. W. Travis; deaconess for four years, Mrs. M. L. Thomas; Prudential Committee, Mr. Geo. D. Ware, Mr. C. C. Thomas, Mr. Andrew Lees; Music Committee, Mr. T. W. Travis, Mr. Victor J. Loring, Miss Olivia Hazelton, Miss Kimball, Miss Mary Aiken. Then the meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening, Jan. 22d. At the adjourned meeting, in addition to the unfinished business, the church will be asked to amend its by-laws so that the annual meeting may be held on the Thursday after the last Sunday in December, instead of Tuesday.

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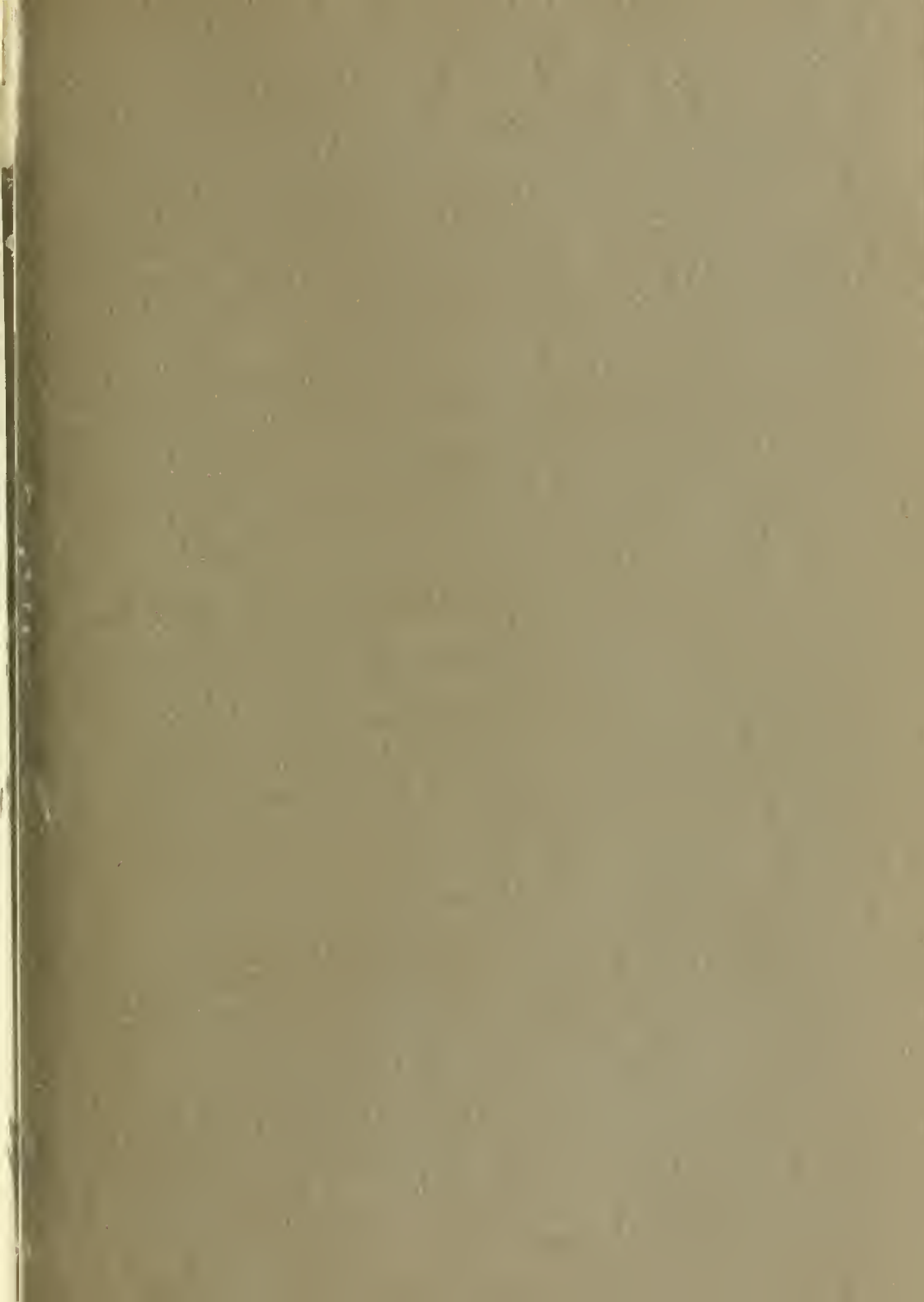
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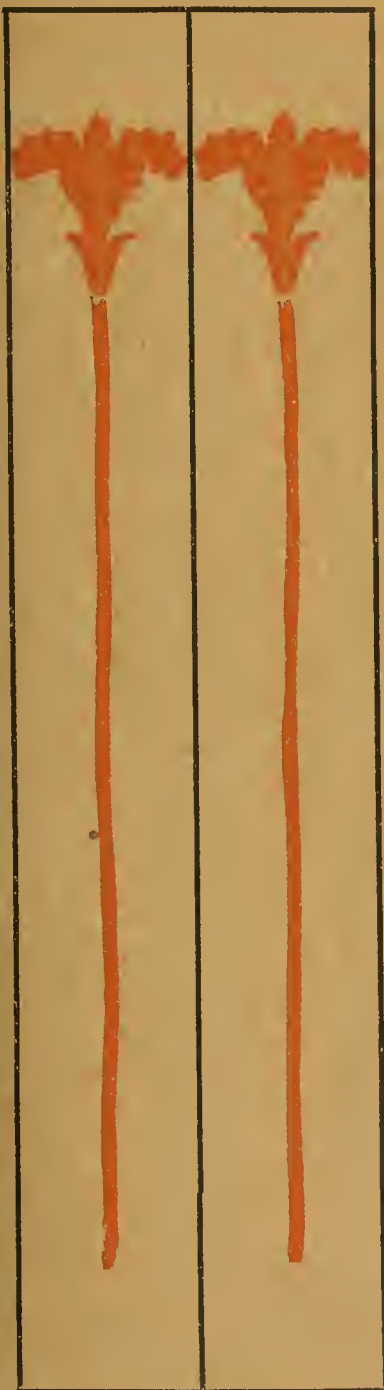
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OUR TOWN



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Number 2



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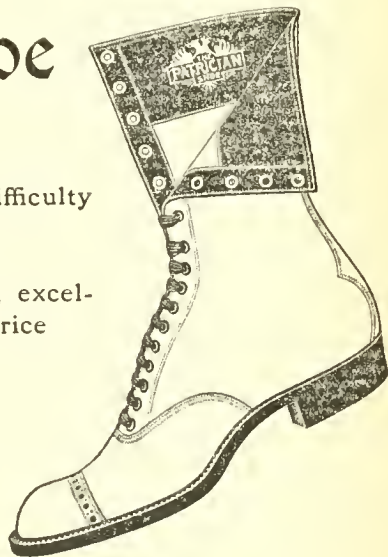
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REV. JONATHAN EDWARDS

Our Town

February 1901

Volume IV Number 2

Rev. Jonathan Edwards



We are glad to present to the readers of OUR TOWN the portrait of the former well-beloved pastor of the Congregational church in Wellesley Hills, and a part of an interesting article, written by him some years ago, on the "Religious Development of Wellesley." By all of the older residents of the town, the facts of his eventful life are well remembered. That those who have come among us more recently may know him better, we submit the following brief biographical sketch:

Mr. Edwards was born in Andover, July 17, 1820, and was the son of Rev. Justin Edwards, D.D., president of the Theological Seminary, and a leader in all good works. Jonathan Edwards graduated at Yale College in 1840 and Andover Seminary in 1847. He was pastor at Woburn from 1848-56; Rochester, N. Y., 1856-62; Dedham, Mass., 1863-74. He was acting president of Colorado College from 1874-75. In 1876 he came to the church in Wellesley Hills, where he remained until his death, July 16, 1894. He was a loyal citizen, and a courteous Christian gentleman, universally loved and revered. The influence of his wise and gracious spirit is an imperishable part of all that is best and purest in the life of our community.

The Mighty Hundred Years

By Edwin Markham

[Part III. of a poem in "Success" for Dec., 1900.]

"And now the Powers of Water, Fire, and Air,
And that dread Thing behind the lightning's light,
Cry, 'Master us, O man, for thou art fair:
To serve thee is our freedom and our might.

"We love the craft that found our hidden place—
The beauty of the cunning of thy hands;
We love the shining quiet of thy face:
Hook us with steel and harness us with bands!

"Make us the Genius of the crooked plow;
The Spirit in the whisper of the wheels;
The unseen Presence sitting at the prow,
To urge the wandering, huge, sea-cleaving keels."

"He flung bright harness on them, and the yoke,
And new joys shook the brilliant firmaments;
The dim, dead places of the world awoke,
Stirred by the new pulse of the continents.

"Bearing the scepters of the mystery,
Man rides at elbow with the flying gale,
Shrinks up the ancient spaces: land and sea
Dispute his wingèd way without avail—

"All but the Arctic silences, where stands
The Spirit of the Winters, and denies,
With incontestable gesture of white hands,
And lure of baleful beauty in her eyes.

"It is the hour of Man: new Purposes,
Broad-shouldered, press against the world's slow gate;
And voices from the vast Eternities
Still preach the soul's austere apostolate.

"Always there will be vision for the heart,
The press of endless passion: every goal
A travelers' tavern, whence they must depart
On new divine adventures of the soul."

Wellesley in its Religious Relations

By Rev. Jonathan Edwards

[Extracts from a paper read to Wellesley Club in U. S. Hotel Dec., 1889.]



IN the year 1636, the church at Watertown, one of the oldest churches in the Bay Colony, sent several of its members across the Charles river to begin the new town of Dedham, whose church thus became the fourteenth in New England. The territory of that ancient township of Dedham covered the ground now occupied by the town of Wellesley, which thus continued to be a part of Dedham for about 60 years, or until the new town of Needham, to whose territory Wellesley belonged for the next 183 years, or thereabouts, was formed.

What is now Wellesley was thus within the church limits of an ecclesiastical body that extended far, as the original town of Dedham comprised what are now the towns of Bellingham, Dover, Franklin, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Natick, Needham, Sherborn, Walpole, Wellesley and Wrentham, or about one-half of the present county of Norfolk, which was established as a county in 1796.

As the lands were gradually occupied, the householders found it too distant and irksome to attend church and town meetings at the original centre. Hence the daughter communities, drawing off from the parental abode one after another, set up housekeeping for themselves, first in "precincts," then in what became adjacent parishes and finally new townships.

In this way, after the usual struggle against the inevitable, the new parish and town of Needham was formed. This was named, I take it for granted, after the ancient parish of Needham in England, in the county of Suffolk, which is but a few miles north of the English Dedham that lies on the border of Suffolk and Essex. From that locality undoubtedly came many of the early settlers, and it is very homelike to open a map of England and observe how many of the names in those two or three easternmost English counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex are counterparts of our own Massachusetts names.

From the valuable Dedham records, we learn that the earliest minister of this territory of ours, Jonathan Allin, was born probably in 1597, at

Colby, a village in Norfolk Co., England. His father was what we would call a rich farmer. Jonathan was the eighth of fifteen children (for in those days farmers did rear children). He appears to have been the only one who received a university education, graduating at Caius College, Cambridge, in 1612. In 1637, he settled in our own Dedham, and in 1638 was made the pastor of the one church in all this wide territory, and remained the pastor for thirty-three years, till his death in 1681.

Mr. Allin, our first minister, appears to have been one of the most active and respected of the ministers of the province; was an earnest pastor, an overseer of Harvard College, and a strong though not voluminous writer. Among these writings, suggestive of the interest shown by the early ministers in public affairs, was a paper marking "The just limitations of colonial allegiance and imperial rights," or "The voice of the Colony vs. Parliament." Mr. Allin's second wife, married in 1653, was the widow of Governor Dudley of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

His remains rest in the ancient cemetery of his parish, in company with those of six pastors who followed him and who occupied the pulpit in Dedham from 1637 to 1860.

Mr. Allin's successor on this wide parochial domain was Rev. Wm. Adams, ordained in 1673, who died but twelve years later, in 1685, and Rev. Joseph Belcher who died in 1723, after a ministry of 30 years.

During Mr. Belcher's pastorate, the town of Needham was set off by itself and received as its first pastor over the parish, including what is now Wellesley, the Rev. Jonathan Townsend. Mr. Townsend was born in Lynn, educated at Harvard and settled pastor in Needham in 1720, where he continued until his death in 1762. The next pastor was Rev. Samuel West, during whose pastorate the second church of Needham was founded, being what is now the church at Wellesley. Over this second, or present Wellesley church, Rev. Thomas Noyes became pastor the year that Washington died, 1799. There he continued to minister for 34 years. Mr. Noyes connects our own time with his, as he was the grandfather of the wife of our own highly esteemed Judge White (Mrs. Frances Noyes White). The homestead grounds of Rev. Mr. Noyes are now occupied by the park of our handsome public library and town hall. The parsonage itself was unfortunately burned to the ground. His continued, through his life, to be the only church in what is now our town, and I have heard an elder of the place recall the scene when Rev. Mr. Noyes would assemble all the children of the parish in the church that he might hear them recite the catechism and then with his own hand confer some book as a memento. Rev. Thos. Noyes died in 1837. In 1847, was

formed from the Wellesley church, for a new village, the Congregational church of which I am the pastor. The village was named Grantville, in honor of Deacon Moses Grant, a distinguished merchant of Boston in the paper business, famous for his good works and especially for his strong temperance principles. Deacon Grant was a Unitarian, but he gave the bell which still rings in the Congregational church.

At the formation of the town of Wellesley this village changed its name to Wellesley Hills.

The next church organized in the town was the Roman Catholic at the junction of Washington street and Glen road. Next to build were our Unitarian friends, whose picturesque and unique edifice is one of the latest ornaments upon our beautifully shaded street. And the most recent addition to the religious societies is the Episcopal church which holds its regular services in a hall at Wellesley centre.

Better News from the Philippines

By Roscoe Buck



YESTERDAY I made quite a trip on a wheel, going as far as Cavite Viejo, the birthplace of Aguinaldo, of which place I have written before. Passing through that section of the country today one can barely realize that only one short year ago it was the scene of many bloody conflicts. The "casas" have been all repaired and many new ones built, all signs of trenches and other fortifications obliterated, and the banana plants look as though they had been there several years.

The road from Noveleta to Cavite Viejo is now in fine condition, and makes a lovely ride on a wheel. All the holes that were dug by the insurgents, to impede the advance of artillery, have been filled in, and one could imagine while on this road that he or she was in the most peaceful country on earth, although one year ago this road and the bridge that spans the Imus river were the most hard fought for places in the whole group of Islands. Over four thousand men were nearly three months trying to wrest it from the insurgents, and over two hundred and fifty men found their last resting places either on the banks of this river or the sides of the road.

The most interesting feature of the trip to me was a visit to the outpost, where you know I spent the first three months of my life in these

Islands. Since last March no one has occupied it, and now it is one mass of ruins and decay. The weeds and small brush are as high as your head, and what was once an open plain is now a tangled thicket.

I think you have heard that I had a horse which I captured from the "insurrectos," and that in one of their night assaults on our camp he was killed. He was buried in the trenches and a headboard put up. After much rambling around I found it, and honestly there is a bamboo thicket growing there nearly as tall as I am.

From the outpost, on my return, I went to Caucas, the place where I was stationed before I went to China, but not many changes have taken place there, as it has been inhabited nearly all of the time. From there back through San Roque, the city Aguinaldo burned, to Cavite, and at 4.30 P. M. I was in ranks drawn up in regimental parade, for we have it every afternoon now. We expect to go to the north line soon and there see some more hard times, but I am getting used to it now. This will be my last letter for some time I think.

The Greatest Man of the Century

By Rev. John Snyder

[Part of an address delivered in the Unitarian Church, Jan. 6, 1901.]



THE best life of the 18th century came to flowerage and fruit in the life of George Washington. He was the incarnation of its highest impulses; his was its completest and best rounded character. He died upon the threshold of the 19th century, and when that new century was but nine years old it gave birth to its own greatest man, Abraham Lincoln. The 18th century was a time of revolution, when old ideas and institutions were torn up by the roots. The 19th century was to be the planting season of great ideals. The revolted American colonies had given to their mother across the sea the better conception of political freedom they had framed into the Declaration of Independence, and every longing lover of liberty turned his eyes to this new continent. But in this land the wheat and tares had been sowed in the same field.

The year in which the *Mayflower* touched Plymouth, a Dutch ship landed in Virginia a cargo of slaves. Very few, except the loftiest minds, condemned slavery at that day, and a hundred and fifty years later, when our revolt against England broke out and the word "liberty" was on every lip, it was only a few picked men like Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Paine who saw the inconsistency of fighting for freedom with one hand and holding slaves with the other.

Lincoln had just reached manhood when England emancipated her slaves and labored to put upon the slave trade the brand of piracy. A few years more would pass and then would come the first symptoms of the great anti-slavery storm that swept our own land. The Garrisonians were frankly revolutionists. Seeing that slavery was entrenched in the Constitution, they favored the destruction of the government and the secession of the North, if slavery could not otherwise be torn from the soil. Lincoln was one of those wiser men who saw that the existence of the Constitution was of paramount importance both to ourselves and the world. Better that slavery should exist than that the union should be destroyed. The agitation of slavery drove the South to desperate lengths of tyrannous legislation.

In some states the primal rights of a free press, a free pulpit, a free platform were denied. Kansas was made the scene of bloody war in the effort to force slavery upon a reluctant commonwealth. In the election of Mr. Buchanan, in 1856, it was shown that a large majority of the people approved the slave-holders demands. Still Mr. Lincoln never lost his faith in those primal laws of righteousness which he knew would bear fruit in season. He stood ready to obey the laws, tyrannous as they were. He knew that we must pay the penalty—if penalty it was—of living in a land in which the people were masters. A few great men cannot create an era, or save a state, or enforce new ideals of government. The people must be educated to want the newer time. And now the solemn words of Christ came to the people's minds: "As it was in the days of Noah, the people ate and drank until the day when Noah entered into the ark and the flood came." The conscience and the shame and manhood of the land were at last aroused. They would not destroy the Constitution. They would use the Constitution so that it would hem slavery into its original limitations, give it no new territory, and watch it slowly die in its fruitless struggles with civilization.

The new party won the election of 1860, not because it yet commanded a majority of the people, but because the builders of the babel of slavery divided into separate camps and fought among themselves. Then

came the deluge, and when the flood of war subsided slavery had disappeared.

Now in all the preparation for and the survival of this terrible civil strife, I think the martyred President showed himself the "foremost man of all the world." First, because of the magnitude of the drama in which he played the chiefest part. Surely the 19th century did not see a conflict in which the principles involved were of so great importance and significance, and in which the issue was fraught with such grave consequences. The life and future of popular government were on trial. The wondering nations looked on with mingled fear and hope at the Titanic battle. Historians like Freeman saw in our anticipated defeat the failure of free governments. Statesmen like Bright looked to see the principles of Democracy made imperishable. Great men are made greater by great events and great environment; and Lincoln had the good fortune to have a platform of the grandest principles and the most inspiring occasion upon which to reveal the giant power he possessed. Antagonistic passions and warring counsels raged around him, but every firm step forward he took, the future marked with the signet of the highest wisdom. The older abolitionists gnashed their teeth and declared that he betrayed the cause of human liberty. All the infallible people, whose special function it is to declare the certainties of the divine purposes, surged about him. Mr. Lincoln met their shallow wisdom with quaint parable and pregnant story and moved on unshaken from his course.

England and France sought for occasions of quarrel. The former demanded the return of two agents from the rebels that had been captured from under her flag. Applauding multitudes urged the great President to fight rather than make concessions. Mr. Lincoln stood calm amidst the storm of passion, and gave to England the full measure of her demand. With great clearness of vision he put all enemies of his country in the wrong and kept them there. He belonged to that supreme order of intelligence of which sometimes a century will pass without a single representative, of which Socrates, Epictetus and Shakespeare are great examples. That he could bloom into great eloquence and poetry is witnessed by that Gettysburg address which is like a gem cut from the diadem of Bible wisdom or Shakespeare's drama. He would have been among the supreme men who have wrought in any field of labor. Circumstance and environment made him a statesman and his country's saviour.

Second. He was the typical man of his century in that incomparable magnanimity of soul which is so rare in the annals of the world's statecraft. Few of the younger men can comprehend the hell of personal animosity, as well as of political rancor, which the anti-slavery fight engendered. Every evil passion entered into the equation. The South had been called monstrous and barbaric. The North had been assailed by every form of vituperation which human hate could invent. Its people denounced as "mudsills," thieves, hucksters and hypocrites.

Mr. Lincoln subscribed and paid for a bitter pro-slavery paper, and week after week patiently read all its venomous abuse of the anti-slavery forces. At last the awful fight was on and ended. The whole South lay prostrate before a victorious people. It would have seemed as if the very safety of the future, the wounded sense of justice, the awful majesty of an outraged nation demanded that the scaffold should have finished the leaders who escaped death upon the field. All the precedents of history favored such bloody retribution. But the great chief magistrate dropped from his noble heart all memory of private wrong and public crime, even before indictment pardoned the men who had struck at his country's life, and like an evangel of peace hastened to carry to the prostrate capital of the confederacy the great assurance that the past was already forgotten.

Instantly the divine work of healing began. Had Mr. Lincoln lived, his splendid generosity would have been as potent in conquering the hate of the South as his armies were in physical subjugation, and this magnanimity was only one side of his majestic wisdom. He knew the tenacious hate that sprang from political persecutions; and he knew that if this country was to remain one nation its unity could only be based upon mutual forgiveness and forgetfulness of the past, mutual trust and confidence for the future.

Great and majestic figure; great in intellect; greater even in soul, and yet his soul's greatness made more vast by the intelligence that made it helpful and that made it sane. Like the great mountains of our western land, the nearer we approach him with intelligent insight the greater he becomes. As the 20th century marches down the lengthening aisle of the Hall of Fame, and looks back upon the receding figures of great Americans, whatever other figures may grow dim or smaller in the greatening vista, two majestic shapes will loom ever into increasing grandeur — George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

A Building Line

By J. J. E. Rothery

[Extracts from a paper read before the Wellesley Club Jan. 21.]



LAST Sunday I took a walk through the Blue Hill reservation by way of Roslindale. Right in the centre of the town, on Washington street, I noticed a couple of peculiar houses standing side by side on an embankment ten feet above the street. This embankment was protected by a retaining wall directly on the street line. The rest of the houses in the vicinity stood well back from the street with the lawns running down to the wall. These two, with their projections, literally overhung the wall. A friend who was with me remarked, "Oh, those are the 'spite houses,'" and gave the following account of them :

A few years ago the owner of house No. 1 built on the line of the other houses about thirty feet back. By and by the owner of No. 2 comes along, and, thinking he would improve his view a little, sets his house five feet nearer the sidewalk. No. 1 is disgusted, and, in order to show No. 2 that he would "fix him," he builds out an ell, carrying it five feet beyond No. 2. Then No. 2 takes a hand again, and builds a high board fence carrying it out beyond No. 1's ell. Then No. 1's blood is up, and he builds a higher and longer fence reaching almost to the sidewalk. No. 2 was mad, and said, "Now, I'll settle him," and so at the end of his strip of fence he builds a summer house, standing it right on the wall. No. 1 was in despair as to how to beat this last move, but he hit it. He built a larger and taller summer house, something of a cross between a Chinese pagoda and a lighthouse, and not only carried it to the very outside edge of the wall, but planted branching vines on it so that in passing on the sidewalk you walk under them. Then they rested from their labors. Each place had been spoiled, the street disfigured, and more than all, each owner filled with hatred and spite for his neighbor.

In order to prevent just such exhibitions and to protect all property owners, the Legislature has passed an act which some of our townsmen were wise enough to induce us to adopt. All that is needed now is for the Selectmen to lay out a line and have the town approve.

It is simply a question as to whether we want it. The citizens who

brought the act before the town, and had it favorably acted upon, did well. They did their share of the work, and when it was done they were able to say, "Now you can avail yourselves of this privilege whenever you wish to. If you do not see the value of it now perhaps you will later, but the longer you delay it the more it will cost you to adopt it. Unless Wellesley is finished, unless you have done all you wish to do in improving it, unless you are willing to see its principal streets disfigured, you will see the value of this act and insist on sharing its benefits. We do not, however, propose to force it upon you if you do not appreciate it."

Well, like many other new things, it was not appreciated; hence the delay of five years. But now the time has come when those who tried to help us will find we are willing to try and help ourselves, and are beginning to recognize the value of their work. In what I shall say on the advisability of establishing a building line, as provided by this act, I shall speak not only as a member of this Club, or as a resident of the town, but as an owner of property on the principal street which would be the first affected by this law. Let us look at the matter from several standpoints as follows: First, a business view of it; second, a legal view; third, the artistic side; and fourth, the matter of ethics.

I suppose the most sensitive nerve is the pocket nerve. Probably the first question which will come into a man's mind when he decides to build is, "How can I do it to the best advantage? How will it pay? Not only today but for any time in the future, when I may decide to sell out?" If he were building a business block in Boston, he would have one set of problems; if a dwelling or business block in Wellesley, it would be quite a different matter. One question which would come up in Wellesley, if we adopted a building line, would be, "How would it affect the value of a building to be restricted to a certain distance from the street, and to be used either for business or dwelling?" I submit that in either case the value would be increased, that stores or dwellings on Washington street, for instance, set back a uniform distance from the street, would make all the property more valuable than to have some twenty, some fifty, some five feet, and some right on the sidewalk.

In support of this proposition, I would call attention to the following facts: When the first building was set on the street line in this village, it was immediately recognized as a nuisance, and the next neighbor, a man of large means, was so disgusted that he left the place for good. The town lost one of its best taxpayers, and the property on which the building was placed was seriously injured in looks and value.

I have inquired of only two tenants occupying stores on sidewalk

line, and both tell me that they would rather be back—less dust and dirt and noise, and just as much business. I believe that inquiries made of all the others would develop the fact that a broad, fine street would be a better place on which to do business than an ugly one, and an investment under such restrictions would pay better.

In support of this proposition, I call your attention to the fact that every Land Company considers that it is of the first importance to establish a building line on developing property, and they are in the business for money and not for sentiment. They find it pays, and so I repeat that it is good business.

Just here I wish to relate another instance in our own town of the effect of putting a building out next to the sidewalk. A resident of the village built a house on Washington street a number of years ago, and had the good judgment to set it back from the line; as the other buildings in the vicinity were all well back from the street, he had an uninterrupted view. About five years ago, on waking up one morning, he found some building stakes set up right on his side line close to the sidewalk. He was of course greatly disturbed and, proceeding to look into the matter, found that a building was to be erected, and that instead of his pleasant view out over the square, he was to have the rear of a market before his parlor windows. It made him sick to think of his attractive home being spoiled in this way, and he determined to prevent it if possible. He tried to persuade his neighbor to set his building back on a line with his, but he insisted that he had a right to build where he chose, and he chose to build directly on the sidewalk. The owner of the spoiled place would have sold if he could, but he was obliged to stay there and have the offence continually before him, and all this for what? For money? No. The tenant told me he would rather be back from the sidewalk. For looks? Hardly. Why then? It was simply a short-sighted mistake, and the town permitted it. It is to prevent more of these mistakes that I would have this line established. As a town we make blunders enough, and bad ones, but we can well feel proud of the Wellesley Club if we can in any way awaken interest enough to put in operation this act and raise the standard of the town. Another matter suggests itself: Supposing this line is adopted, and in course of time it was found necessary to widen the street. Think of how much simpler and less expensive it would be. Some one may say, "Oh, well, my lot is so shallow I could not afford to restrict the front." I think I am safe in saying that in all Washington street we could not find three such cases—possibly not one.

To be continued.

Young People's Department

[Questions and contributions for this department, accompanied by full name and address, may be sent to Box 62, Wellesley Hills Post-office.]



LIKE GEORGE WASHINGTON

We cannot all be Washingtons
And have our birthdays celebrated,
But we can love the things he loved,
And we can hate the things he hated.

He loved the truth, he hated lies,
He minded what his mother taught him,
And every day he tried to do
The simple duties that it brought him.

Perhaps the reason little folks
Are sometimes great when they grow taller,
Is just because, like Washington,
They do their best when they are smaller.

—Sunbeam.

WHO WAS MAUGUS?

A stranger in Wellesley wonders and often asks why we have so much Maugus,—Maugus Hill, Maugus Avenue, Maugus Club and Maugus Press. Who was Maugus? I can find little authentic information, but the tradition is that he was an Indian, chief of the Natick Indians, the band particularly under the care of the Apostle Eliot; that he was christened John Maugus by Eliot and that he received some education. He owned land in this vicinity, and his name is to be found on old deeds among the county records at Dedham. The band of Indians to which he belonged is supposed to have lived in the region of what is now Dedham, Needham, South Natick and Wellesley.

Nicholas A. C. Smith.

A little boy in our town had watched the moon grow larger night after night, and then for a time he missed it as its rise occurred after his bedtime. When he saw it again it was in the west, a new moon, and upon catching sight of it he burst into tears, exclaiming, "Moon's broke."

His small cousin once tested his mother's knowledge of astronomy by inquiring "What's in the moon when it's full?"

Willie came from the shed where Uncle Rufus was picking a chicken. "Aunt Sue," he exclaimed, "What do you think! Uncle Rufus is in the shed husking a hen."

Music at Wellesley College

There has been the usual activity in music at Wellesley College this winter. The vesper services at Houghton Memorial Chapel occur on the second and fourth Sundays in the month; there are concerts in College Hall Chapel the first and third Mondays; the Glee Club, the Semibreve, the Banjo and Mandolin Clubs are steadily at work. Mr. Macdougall, the newly appointed Professor of Music, has organized a choir of twenty-four voices, eight first sopranos, eight second sopranos and eight altos. Through the generosity of President Hazard, who has time and again shown her interest in the music at the College, the choir have been provided with gowns. The choir sing at morning chapel as well as on Sundays. At the vesper services thus far the assisting artists, mainly from Boston, have been Miss Edith Torrey, Mrs. May Sleeper Ruggles, Mr. Sullivan A. Sargent, Mr. Wulf Fries, Mr. Fred Martin, Mr. Ray Finel, Mr. D. M. Babcock, Mr. J. C. Bartlett, Mr. T. E. Johnson, Mr. G. H. Remele, Miss Kelley, Miss Jennie Preston Daniell, Miss Jennie M. Carpenter.

There have been two memorial services,—for Arthur Sullivan and Queen Victoria. The concerts in College Hall Chapel have been devoted to the exemplification of the different schools of musical composition: The Hoffmann String Quartette of Boston (Messrs. Hoffman, Theodorewicz, Zahn and Barth) have given two programmes devoted to the (1) Early Classical Period and the (2) Classical Period; the Adamowski Quartette (Messrs. T. Adamowski, Moldauer, Zach, and J. Adamowski) have given a concert of Modern Music. At this concert Mr. Arthur Foote, who is very much respected and beloved by all American musicians, introduced his pianoforte quartette in E flat major. A remarkable concert, whether one considers the programme only or the talent and executive skill of the performers, was the Historical Song Recital by Miss Edith Torrey and Mr. Melville Horner, assisted by Mr. Wulf Fries, 'cellist. The programme included some thirty songs, illustrating the progress of vocal art during the past two hundred and fifty years. I have seldom heard as good performances as these two artists gave—intonation, pronunciation, style, voice, all up to a very high standard. Although the concert was long (much too long if one leaves its object out of consideration), the audience remained to the last note. Mr. Wulf Fries, whose white hair and kindly face are an open sesame to the hearts of all Wellesley students, played charmingly, and Mr. George Turner Phelps was an efficient accompanist.

Wellesley Club

At the meeting of the Wellesley Club, held Jan. 21st, Mr. J. J. E. Rothery spoke to the seventy-two members present on the "Establishing of building lines by the Town," and the Park Commissioners and the Board of Health gave reports of their work.

Mr. J. W. Peabody, for the Commission, spoke of the results thus far reached in the construction of a drainage and parkway between Abbott Road and the Charles river, and Mr. G. G. S. Perkins and Dr. Bancroft gave an interesting and detailed account of what the Board of Health had found to do and had done.

The report of Mr. Perkins was presented in the detail which too often seems of small account to those thoroughly familiar with work accomplished or in progress, but which always is highly interesting to the uninitiated. Few of the hearers realized the many things such a board would find to do in Wellesley, and most, if not all, carried away a clearer perception of what a faithful committee on public health can do to remove and prevent possibilities for disease for both children and adults. The summary of the replies received in response to the recent circular sent out by the Board, as given by Dr. Bancroft, showed a strong sentiment in favor of immediate action in the preliminary steps needed before construction of a well-advised system of public sewers can be begun. Most of those who replied to the circular said that, while their cesspools gave little or no trouble now, the town should not delay the planning for a safe and permanent disposition of dangerous waste until the need should be urgent. The fact was clearly brought out that the daily flow of water from our reservoir through each house connected with the water mains must find its way again to the lowest water level, and that in our rapidly growing town dependence on cesspools not only brings annoyance but injurious, if not fatal, results may be expected from too long reliance on our present methods of disposing of house drainage and sewage.

The substance of Mr. Rothery's remarks may be found elsewhere in this issue.



There is a story of a Sunday school teacher who remonstrated with one of the boys in her class whom she had discovered in the act of taking the eggs from a bird's nest. "Think how the poor mother bird will feel," she said.

"Huh!" replied the boy. "You've got the mother bird on your hat. I guess she won't feel very bad."—*Youth's Companion*.

Pleasantries

"Gentlemen, you do not use your faculties of observation," said an old professor, addressing his class. Here he pushed forward a gallipot containing a chemical of exceedingly offensive smell. "When I was a student," he continued, "I used my sense of taste," and with that he dipped his finger in the gallipot and then put his finger in his mouth. "Taste it, gentlemen, taste it," said the professor, "and exercise your perceptive faculties." The gallipot was pushed toward the reluctant class, one by one. The students resolutely dipped their fingers into the concoction and, with many a wry face, sucked the abomination from their fingers. "Gentlemen, gentlemen," said the professor, "I must repeat that you do not use your faculties of observation, for had you looked more closely at what I was doing you would have seen that the finger which I put in my mouth was not the finger I dipped in the gallipot."—*Argonaut.*

"Frances," said that little girl's mamma, who was entertaining callers in the parlor, "you came down stairs so noisily that you could be heard all over the house. You know how to do it better than that. Now go back and come down the stairs like a lady."

Frances retired, and after the lapse of a few minutes re-entered the parlor.

"Did you hear me come down stairs this time, mamma?"

"No, dear. I am glad you came down quietly. Now, don't let me ever have to tell you again not to come down noisily, for I see that you can come quietly if you will. Now, tell these ladies how you managed to come down like a lady the second time, while the first time you made so much noise."

"The last time I slid down the banisters," explained Frances.—*Harper's Bazaar.*

A doctor finds it difficult sometimes to secure for the patient the quiet necessary for his recovery. One doctor, however, was equal to the emergency. The fussy, worrying wife of a man who was ill came up to him as he was leaving the house, asking: "Oh, doctor, how is he? How is he today?"

"Above everything, he must positively have quiet, so I have written out a prescription here for a couple of opium powders," replied the doctor.

"When shall he take them? When shall I give them to him?"

"Him?" said the doctor. "I've prescribed them for you."—*Exchange.*

Why is a small quantity of vinegar like a little darky baby?
They are both a little bit of vinegar.

ONE WEEK

This week had gloomily begun	Sun.
For Willie Weeks, a poor man's	
He was beset with bill and dun	Mon.
And he had very little	
"This cash," said he, "won't pay my dues;	Tues."
I've nothing here but ones and	
A bright thought struck him, and he said,	Wed."
"The rich Miss Goldrocks I will	
But when he paid his court to her,	Thur."
She lisped, but firmly said, "No,	
"Alas," said he, "then I must die!	Fri."
Although hereafter I may	
They found his gloves and coat and hat,	Sat.
The coroner upon them	

—*Boston Transcript.*



THE STORM OF FEBRUARY, 1899

OUR TOWN

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Editorial

The energetic and public-spirited President of the Woman's Club made a suggestion the other day which should command immediate and thoughtful attention. She said: "Wellesley Hills should have a regularly salaried district nurse." These be wise and timely words. There are in every town in Massachusetts a number of poor families, or families in moderate circumstances, who, under ordinary conditions, can take care of themselves in self-respecting fashion. They cannot afford luxuries of any kind, yet they pay their way and ask no favors. But their incomes leave no margins. Serious sickness or death will sometimes burden such a family with years of debt. In a town like ours every legitimate effort should be made to prevent any self-respecting family from slipping by slow degrees into an abyss of chronic pauperism. The churches of Wellesley Hills may wisely take upon themselves the support of a sensible and properly educated woman, whose business it shall be to enter the house of any person who cannot afford the expensive services of a trained nurse, and minister to its sick. We sincerely hope the kindly President of the Woman's Club will take the lead and will take it soon.

The Queen—for the whole English-speaking world there was but one; and she was so pure in heart and wise in conduct, so anxious to promote honorable peace in all the world, that her death is an international sorrow. England never did a wiser thing than when, in the early part of the 18th century, she divorced herself forever from the brilliant but shallow-hearted Stuarts and settled the Protestant house of Hanover upon her throne. But in Victoria only did England find a sovereign in whom the solid virtues of Hanover were modified by none of its vices, and but few of its least conspicuous faults. She was as loyal to the domestic virtues as her sincere and stubborn grandfather; as graciously urbane as her disreputable uncle George IV., and added to these she possessed a wealth of rare unselfishness and even rarer sense to which none of her illustrious family could ever lay just claim. The chivalrous loyalty of her people was mingled with the golden strands of affectionate admiration for a wife's devotion and a mother's tenderness. "It is the curse of kings to be attended with slaves," and flatterers who poison the sweet air with

malarious adulation and follow them with insincere and nauseating praise even into the solemn chamber of death. No poet laureate or salaried priest need strain the truth to trumpet forth her praise. Her pure and stainless life will far outstrip in beauty the poem or sermon that shall vainly strive to make her fame more lasting, or touch her sorrowing people to a deeper sense of their unrivalled loss.

The reference in Mr. Edwards' article to the fact that Moses Grant, who gave to the Congregational church the bell with which it summons its members to worship, was a Unitarian is worthy of special notice. It illustrates the unusually friendly relations which have existed between the members of these two religious bodies in Wellesley Hills from the beginning. For a score of years Unitarians here were few in numbers, and they worshipped and labored in peace and fraternity with the "Orthodox" people. When they had increased sufficiently to warrant the formation of a separate society, they did so with the best wishes of their friends. In due time they desired to build a church on the site of their older edifice, and during the period of building they were invited to use the Congregational house of worship, and accepted the invitation. And now that the older society is considering its problem of erecting a new church the Unitarians have most courteously and cordially offered their beautiful edifice to be used during the interval. That invitation also has been received in the fraternal spirit in which it is offered with grateful appreciation. Such an interchange of courtesies is worthy of emphasis. May it never cease. The cordial relations which have been maintained between the pastors and the people of these two bodies have not been accompanied by any surrender of the fundamental principles of either denomination. But with absolute loyalty to the truth as they each understand it, they have walked together in Christian friendliness. It is a practical example of real Christian unity.

Wellesley Church News

St. Andrew's Church

A children's choir is in process of training to lead the music at the evening services. Children with good voices, and a reasonable knowledge of music, are invited to join. The rehearsals are held on Friday afternoons after school, in the guild room.

Lent begins with Ash Wednesday, February 20. On that day there will be services at 10.45 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. During the season the Sunday services will be the same as usual. The services on week days will be on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, at 4.30 P. M., and Fridays at 7.15 P. M. On Wednesdays, there will be a series of addresses on "Some Modern Saints," by the Rev. G. W. Shinn of Newton. There will be special preachers for Fridays, of whom the following have already consented to come: February 22, Rev. J. P. Hawkes of Dedham; March 15, Archdeacon Babcock of Hyde Park; March 22, Rev. J. M. McGann of Mattapan.

The Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions will hold meetings on Thursday afternoons at the houses of different members. The Auxiliary will work for the Episcopal City Mission, Boston. The following dates have been arranged: Feb. 7, Mrs. T. B. Rollins; Feb. 14, Miss Jennings; Feb. 21, Mrs. Nye; Feb. 28, Miss Hastings.

As the Bishop of the diocese is not to visit the parish this year, candidates for confirmation will have to be presented at some neighboring church. Candidates who desire to be confirmed at this present time may be presented at Trinity Church, Boston, on Thursday evening, March 28, or at Grace Church, Newton, Thursday evening, May 2. The Rector would like the names of all who have the subject of confirmation in mind as soon as possible.

Ladies' Meetings. First Tuesday, Home Missions, Alaska, at Mrs. Robson's, 3 P. M.; 2d, sewing, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., at Mrs. Frank H. Vaughn's; 3d, sewing, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., at Mrs. Geo. A. Sweetser's; 4th, to be announced.

A series of AFTERNOON TEAS has been arranged for the benefit of the new church fund, at which simple refreshments will be served at the moderate charge of ten cents. The hours are from four to six, and the following ladies have already consented to act as hostesses: Wednesday, Feb. 6, Mrs. S. Irving Richardson, Livermore Road; Feb. 13, Mrs. Gilbert N. Jones, Worcester street; Feb. 20, Mrs. J. W. Peabody, Abbott Road; Feb. 27, Mrs. E. M. Overholser, Chestnut street; March 6, Mrs. Gertrude Plympton, Livermore Road.

At the Union Vesper service to be held in the Congregational church next Sunday, Feb. 3, at 4.30 P. M., a chorus choir will be assisted by Miss Bassett, Mrs. Fletcher and Mr. Hazelton, soloists, and all the music used on this occasion will be compositions of the late Sir Arthur Sullivan, with a short biographical sketch of the life and works of the composer by the pastor. The following programme will be rendered: Organ prelude, from The Prodigal Son; Processional, Brightly Gleams Our Banner; Anthem, The Lord is Risen, The Light of the World; Hymn, Alleluia; Solo, O That Thou Hadst Hearkened, The Prodigal Son; Solo, Love Not the World, The Prodigal Son; Anthem, O Taste and See; Hymn, Angel Voices; Solo, The Lost Chord; Quartette, The Homeland; Hymn, Onward Christian Soldiers.

Wellesley Hills Unitarian Society

The ladies of the parish gave a successful old-fashioned New England supper on Friday evening.

During the month of January the pastor has attended the funeral of Mr. Charles Richardson, uncle of Mr. George C. Richardson, and Mrs. John Sawyer. The former had dwelt here but a little time as the guest of his nephew, but the latter has been associated with interests of the town for many years.

A very successful series of religious services are being held on consecutive Sunday afternoons in the Town Hall of Wellesley, under the auspices of the American Unitarian Association and the South Middlesex Unitarian Conference. The course was opened by Rev. Samuel Eliot, D.D., President of the Association, with a helpful and eloquent sermon on "The Unitarian Ideal." This was followed on Sunday, the 27th, by a sermon on "The Larger Faith in God," by Rev. J. C. Jaynes of West Newton. The first Sunday in February we shall have the great pleasure of hearing Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale speak on the theme "The Children of God." The remaining services will be held by Rev. Ida C. Hulton, who speaks Feb. 10th on "God's Method of Revelation;" Rev. W. Hanson Pulsford, Feb. 17, on "Jesus of Nazareth," and Feb. 24, Rev. S. M. Crothers, D.D., will finish the course with a sermon on "Life Eternal."

Wellesley Congregational Church

The church has received \$500 and the Church Extension Fund the same amount from the late Mr. Edwin L. Rollins.

During the past month, on Jan. 27, one member of the church, Mrs. Henry A. Childs, has died.

The new officers of the Christian Endeavor Society for the coming year are as follows: President, Miss C. Evelyn Robbins; vice-president, Miss Eva W. Crowell; secretary, Miss Grace Goodnow; treasurer, Mr. Wm. L. Russell, Jr.

At the annual business meeting of the Sunday school, held on Jan. 25th, Mr. I. H. Farnham was chosen superintendent and Mr. Wm. L. Russell, Jr., assistant superintendent.

On Jan. 30, Mrs. Samuel Seagraves celebrated her 90th birthday. Mrs. Seagraves is the oldest resident member of the church, and as a pleasant memory for her a bunch of carnations was sent her by the church, and a vote of congratulations, together with a potted plant, from the Woman's Union.

Harvard Camera Club

The Club's annual exhibition and contest will be open to the public on Feb. 18 to 23d inclusive, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in Brooks' house, Cambridge. Club members aim to gain the power of making artistic photographs, and the exhibit illustrates the measure that this ideal has been attained. Over 2,000 attended the exhibit last year.

On the evening of Feb. 18, at 8 P. M., Fogg lecture room, Cambridge, Dr. Edmund von Mach lectures to the Club on Greek Art—"Greek Pose, a Gesture Language." Dr. von Mach has been an extensive student of art in Greece. The lecture is to be illustrated with the stereopticon, and is open to the public. Seats reserved for members and their friends till 7.55.

WALTER B. SWIFT, *Pres.*

The Contest of the Twelve

The great event of the month will be a joint debate on Equal Suffrage. Six of the best speakers obtainable in the town will speak on each side. Each speaker will select a single topic, and will present the strongest arguments to be found on that one point. No one on either side will know what points are selected by those on the opposite side.

Due notice will be given of the time and place of the meeting. Watch for it, as it promises to be one of the very interesting events of the year. The meeting will be free to all. Come and hear both sides of this great question.

MRS. J. R. CARRETT,
MR. RICHARD CUNNINGHAM,
MR. WARREN A. RODMAN.

Committee.

Monthly Calendar

- Feb. 2. Lake Waban. Ice Carnival. 7 to 9.30 P. M. Weather permitting.
 Feb. 6. Readings. Rev. John Snyder. 2.30 P. M.
 Feb. 8. At Mrs. Albert Jennings. Whist Club. 2.30 P. M.
 Feb. 9. College Chapel. "The Tempest," by Mr. Walter Bradley Tripp. 3.20 P. M.
 Feb. 9. Golf Tea. Odd Fellows' Hall. Afternoon and evening.
 Feb. 13. Wellesley Congregational Church Christian Endeavor Conference.
 Speakers for the afternoon are Dr. F. E. Emrich and Dr. F. E. Sturgis.
 Mr. N. Vander Pyl afternoon and evening. Supper served to visiting societies.
 Thursday afternoons at 3.00 P. M., meeting of Woman's Auxiliary at the houses of different members.
 Tuesday afternoons at 3.00 P. M., in the parlor of Wellesley Congregational Church, meetings of Woman's Union.
 Feb. 14. Maugus Club. Children's Party.
 Feb. 19. Maugus Club. Ladies' Whist.
 Feb. 20. "Oursels as Ithers See Us." Miss Marie Moore. 2.30 P. M.
 Feb. 21. Maugus Club. Assembly.
 Feb. 28. Maugus Club. Matinee whist.
 Mar. 6. Mr. Ross Turner. Under the direction of the Education Association.
 7.45 P. M.
 Mar. 20. In Cathay. Miss Louise Manning Hodgkins. 2.30 P. M.
 April 3. Mrs. Hartley Dennett. Under the direction of the Arts and Crafts Committee. 2.30 P. M.
 April 17. John Fiske. 7.45 P. M.
 May 1. Annual Meeting. 2.30 P. M.
 Afternoon teas for the Congregational Society Wednesdays, 4 to 6.
 Feb. 6. Mrs. S. Irving Richardson, Livermore Road.
 Feb. 13. Mrs. G. N. Jones, Worcester street.
 Feb. 20. Mrs. J. W. Peabody, Abbott Road.
 Feb. 27. Mrs. E. M. Overholser, Chestnut street.
 Mar. 6. Mrs. Gertrude Plympton, Livermore Road.

COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY

- Feb. 4. Adamowski Quartette Concert. Mr. Arthur Foote, pianist, and Mr. T. Adamowski, violin soloist.
 Feb. 11. Organ Recital. Houghton Memorial Chapel. By Mr. Macdougall.
 Feb. 17. Vesper Service. Mr. C. B. Shirley, tenor, assisting. Houghton Memorial Chapel. 7. P. M.
 Feb. 22. Glee Club Concert.

MAUGUS CLUB

Ladies' Night at the Maugus Club is being made much of this winter. The attendance was unusually large at the January one, and preparations have been made for an equally successful one Feb. 4. The Club is steadily increasing in membership, and planning numerous entertainments for the winter.

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MARCH, 1901

Volume IV

Number 3



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New cause for love within our hearts to glow,
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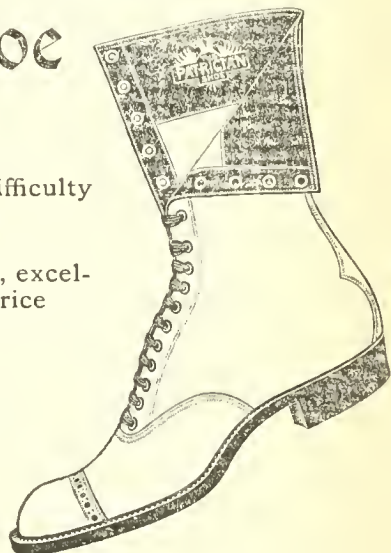
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MR. ROSS TURNER

Our Town

March 1901

Volume IV Number 3

5 Cents a Copy

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Mr. Ross Turner



E present to the readers of Our Town an admirable portrait of Mr. Ross Turner, who is to address the people of Wellesley in Maugus Hall, on the evening of March 6, on "The Decoration of Public Schools."

Mr. Turner, who is a native of New York state, has for the last twenty years made his home in Massachusetts and is well known among us as a leading artist in water colors. In 1876 he went abroad and for seven years studied in Munich, Venice, Florence and Rome. Since 1885 his home has been in Salem, where his influence is seen in the beautifying of the public school rooms. His studio has, however, been in Boston, and every year his works of art are seen, especially in the galleries of Doll & Richards, on Park street. His work covers a wide range of marine, landscape, architectural and ideal subjects. He had a large marine view, in oil colors, on exhibition at the Chicago Exposition. Mr. Turner has been for some years an instructor in water color at the Institute of Technology. He is a member of the Boston Art Club, of which he is one of the board of managers, as also of the Boston Art Students' Association. In 1886, he published a valuable work on "The Use of Water Colors for Beginners." He has also been a member of the Board of Aldermen in Salem. The address which Mr. Turner is to deliver before the Woman's Club, under the auspices of the Wellesley Education Association, is of the greatest value, and the public in general, especially teachers and all interested in educational matters, are invited to attend.

To Let

BY ROBERT M. BAKER

I have a castle I should like
To find a tenant for;
'Tis roomy, airy, full of light,
Far from the city's roar.
It has a view that's unsurpassed,
There's nothing to repair
And no expense to keep it up;
My castle's in the air.



The Tree

BY ISABELLA HOWE FISKE

I covet not to journey
Who hold far lands in fee,
For where I stand, unmoving,
The broad world comes to me.
Wide wanderers, the breezes,
And storms from over sea,
Repeat their quick-voiced stories,
And set me fancy free.

The birds that haunt my leisure
Bring North and South anear,
And all man's purest thinking
Is done where I can hear.
Below the earth my fibres
Drink sea-hints, crystal-clear,
And swaying mid my branches
New worlds of stars appear.

More About the Study of Arithmetic

By Marshall L. Perrin



REFERRING to the distinction emphasized in the article which appeared in the January issue, between "pure" or abstract mathematics and "applied" or concrete problem work, it is to be remembered that they involve two very different brain processes, and must not be united too early in the work required of young children. The old-fashioned "Written Arithmetic" is much worse than a waste of time for pupils below the sixth grade; and should then be introduced only after mechanical accuracy in the four fundamental operations: Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division has been secured, and a full comprehension of the relations of concrete magnitudes and measurements, as illustrated in the endless variety of little, short problems, employed in the previous years of oral practice with small numbers.

A similar Psychological problem has troubled educators in the matter of number-work in the lowest grades. Many of the towns and cities about us have given up the case altogether, and banished number-work from the first one or two grades, declaring for their justification, that little children have no real idea of number. But the psychologist, who takes away kittens from their mother to determine just at what point the cat's conception of number makes her appreciate the loss of one more kitten, should try restricting the number of cookies a five-year-old may eat, and declare the results of the experiment to these discouraged educators. The problem of number work with little children has not been properly analyzed. The solution, however, seems so simple that, as in the case of the upper grades, we can only wonder that others have not hit upon it. The oral number work certainly succeeds as well with the little children as anything else that requires attention. It must, however, be concrete at first, consisting of ever so many little "stories" about sticks, and balls, and apples, and blocks which they can see and measure and count. It must appeal to the children's experience and observations. So far as this is oral it is all right, even with small abstract numbers. But in the little written stories, which they copy from the blackboard and do on their paper or slates, they do confessedly

go all to pieces. Why? The reason is not far to seek. The little brains are so busy making the figures—and they are assured that the teacher will not accept the work unless it is neat and the figures well made—that the little scrap of concentrated attention of which the small child is capable, is all used up before the figure comes that is to represent the answer to the story. Careful watching of a child at work will convince an observer that this is the reason for the inaccuracy complained of, and not the child's inability to grasp the relation of the magnitudes or measurements.

What is to be done? Shall the practice in writing number stories be given up? Not at all. But the story must be copied many, many times from the blackboard, answer and all. There should be no questioning in the mind of the child to interrupt his attention to the making of the figures; but the repetition of the little number-story presses it home upon his brain, and helps him to remember the truth of what it says. A very forceful pedagogic principle supports this plan, namely, that *a learner must never be allowed to do anything wrong*. This doctrine was first promulgated by the Port-Royalists, and ardently; but it has been sadly neglected, and in this country hardly ever mentioned. The results of an effort, correct or incorrect, stamp themselves ineffaceably upon the brain. This law, like that of habit, may be the means of great good or of great harm. A teacher of the last generation spent most of his time undoing and correcting the work done at the seat or at home. This was not only a great consumer of time and strength, but it is often next to impossible to efface from the brain of the pupil the impression left by his wrong reasoning and incorrect conclusions. Two or three weeks afterwards, he has a very decided conviction that either one way or the other was the right one, but just which he has forgotten. Then must come another siege of undoing. How many of us are troubled more by wrong notions which we cannot get out of our heads, than by the room we give in our brains to true concepts! It is bad theory and worse practice to send a pupil to his seat to work out anything that is not wholly based on principles and relations fully understood; he is sure to receive or evolve some false impression. The reliability of a German scholar's knowledge is not so much due to the thoroughness of the drill which he has had in school, as to the method of study-recitation so generally followed in Germany. By the side of this system, the alternate study-periods and recitation-periods of England and America cannot produce comparable results. The teacher in the study-recitation goes over all the new subject matter with the

scholars, correcting, before it becomes at all fixed in the plastic brain of the child, any possible error of comprehension or reasoning. The pupil studies his lesson aloud, as it were, in the presence of the teacher, who is ready at every turn to see that each new thought enters the learner's brain correctly. The work that the pupil does without the teacher's oversight should be only in the way of illustrative practice intended to fix the principles studied. We are gradually coming to this method in America; not from direct German influence nor from a formal revival of the Port-Royal theories, but rather empirically from experience and experiment,—the way in which vigorous young bloods usually come to recognize eventually the wisdom of their elders.

A Building Line

By J. J. E. Rothery

PART II



NOW, let us take a legal view of it. There is something in the air of this land of liberty which makes some men feel, "Oh, well, I guess I can do as I like with my own. I guess I can chop down these woods, and if any man thinks he can stop my building where I want to on my own land let him try it and I reckon he will find himself mistaken." If, however, he will think a minute, he will see that the only rights he has are such as the State gives him, and that one of the first principles of law is that just as soon as what a man considers his right begins to interfere with the right of another he is in trouble. What in one country may be allowed another and older civilization may have found very unwise and unsafe. Our neighbors the other side of the water decided long ago that the simple fact of a man having a title to a piece of woodland did not entitle him to cut it down except under proper restrictions, and this course has seemed so wise and just that we are constantly trying to have similar legislation adopted in this country.

This older civilization also came to the conclusion that simply because a man held a title to a piece of land gave him no right to use it in such a way as to injure his neighbor's property, and in many of the cities and towns, both in Great Britain and on the Continent, when a man sets about building a house he has to show a proper committee that it is to be in keeping with the neighborhood and of such a character

as not to injure his neighbors, not only the street line but the sky line and the general style must be approved before he can go ahead. (See Shaw's municipal government of Europe to verify.) When you come to think of it a man does not really *own* any real estate. He rents it of the State and pays his rent in the way of taxes, and when he cannot pay this rent the State takes it and sells it to the highest bidder. So you see the State really owns it, and such being the case the State considers that it is entitled to a voice in its management and is entitled to pass laws in reference to it. The older and more civilized the State the greater the restriction. Kankekee or Hang Man's Gulch are not bothered much by building restrictions. Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, stand for something different, and a man who thinks that because he owns a piece of land on these streets he can do as he pleases with it will find that he has made a decided mistake.

Then we have the artistic element to consider. Think for a moment of all the beautiful cities you have seen, all the beautiful towns, either in this country or abroad, and you will remember that the principal element of beauty was a wide space between the buildings and the streets. Marblehead, with its crooked streets and buildings at all angles, with each building looking as if it had been stuck up by the owner without regard to his neighbors, may be interesting and quaint but it is not beautiful. The lawns, the planted spaces and even the broad sidewalks of all beautiful streets and roads certainly give a much more pleasing result. Try for a moment to think if you ever saw a really beautiful street without this broad, spacious effect. Look at Williamstown, Northfield, Greenfield, Middletown, Lancaster and other New England towns; look at some of the best Western cities and see if this is not true.

And so I repeat in summing up:

First, it is good business and pays to establish a town line.

Second, the act under which we can do it at any time is a fair and just one.

Third, there can be no question of the improvement it would make in the looks of the street. Every city and town of course has to lay out a building line *somewhere*, otherwise some enterprising fellow would place his store in the middle of the street. The only question is whether in a town like Wellesley it is not best to restrict the buildings, especially on the main thoroughfares, to a certain distance from the sidewalks.

In closing let us look at the ethical side of the matter for a moment. What right have I to injure my neighbor who has set his house back twenty feet from the street by putting mine on the street line, shutting out his view and spoiling his grounds? After all this is the highest law, to "do as you would be done by." Whatever you do to injure your neighbor reacts on you and injures you the more. If the time comes when we shall all be following closely in the footsteps of One who taught that we must love our neighbor as ourselves we will not have to argue such questions as these. When each in honor prefers the other, when your rights are as sacred to me as mine, when in all that we do as a town and as a people the right thing, the true thing, the thing which makes for beauty, is what we are all striving for, then I say it will not be necessary to be reminded of such self-evident duty as this. Then anything we can do for the improvement of the town, for the best good of our neighbor, will be a joy and a privilege.

In North Luzon

By Roscoe Buck



LANGAPO Station, from which I am writing, is one of the healthiest places in the island of Luzon. Mosquitoes here are unknown, and the heat at midday never exceeds eighty degrees. We are sixty-eight miles northwest of Manila, on an island, back of which is a range of very high mountains with their tops rarely below the clouds. There is a town and an arsenal, laid out very much like the town and arsenal of Cavite. Of course this region is not so densely populated as Cavite, as it has been the hot-bed of insurrection for the past ten years.

Under the Spanish rule the arsenal was garrisoned by three regiments of marine infantry, and the town by one regiment of cavalry and one mountain artillery, and even then it was all they could do to hold their own.

To describe the bay in which we are located I would call it the shape of a large, well-formed Bartlett pear. The entrance is on one side and the island with its arsenal and the town of Olangapo is diagonally across on the opposite side. At the bottom is a river running to Calpecawan, the "Primero Pueblo" of this province, while at the stem is Subig, the next largest Pueblo. Subig is a Tagalog name and means

"water," for at high tide many of its streets are flooded and many houses are surrounded by water. It is for this reason that all native huts here are built from four to eight feet from the ground, as if on stilts.

After we came back from China, Col. Clay Cochran, having brought the 5th Battalion to China and then joined with us and returned to Cavite, was desirous of keeping his pet battalion with him. So when orders came that the Marines must proceed at once to re-enforce Olangapo and relieve one company of the 25th infantry (colored) at Subig, companies H and D were sent to the former place and C to the latter. Companies A, F and E had gone to Jolo, Isabella and Guam respectively. I was among the men who had to go first to Olangapo and then to Subig. We were conveyed to the latter place in one of the gunboats that were taken from the Spanish, about the size of a small harbor tug. On landing, we took up our quarters in the town church, where we spent the night. The building was constructed of stone and galvanized tin for the roof, with bamboo for the framework, and it was the home of centipedes, tarantulas, scorpions and a kind of lizard (guama lizard) which, when small, is the size of a bullfrog. Either one of the above-mentioned creatures is, you may imagine, rather disagreeable and disturbing to your dreams, should it crawl across your face or over your body while you are trying to sleep. Another disturber of the peace was rats. In the morning, when I took my hat up from the floor, one scampered away, after having eaten a large portion of the sweat band. Other than that my night's rest was not disturbed, though some were not so lucky. In the morning, we were assigned to quarters in the native houses and I remained in Subig two weeks, eating my Christmas dinner from a mess-kit, of "canned Willie," "cobble-stones," "sweat-punk" and pure old "bootleg," meaning by that canned corned beef, bean soup, bread and government coffee. But let me tell you that it certainly tasted good, for we had been on a "hyke" that morning, over a road cut through the mountains by the Spanish for the purpose of conveying rations to their different posts. Today it is guarded and used for the same purpose by the defenders of "Old Glory" and the supporters of Bill McKinley. Another thing worth mentioning here is that among those sincere supporters are the greater portion of the Philippine army. Had Bryan been elected, it was the intention of the insurgents to make one *grande combat* and then ask Bryan for their independence, which they expected surely to obtain.

New Year's eve I was on guard from ten to twelve o'clock, and so, when I was relieved from post, myself and friends smoked the old year

out and the new one in, the same as many of our friends did in the United States, no doubt.

Wellesley College

The President's Report for the Year 1900



MISS HAZARD'S first annual report is interesting reading, encouraging to all who have at heart not only the welfare of Wellesley College but also healthful conceptions of the higher training for women. We believe that this college is entering upon a career which will reveal a wiser effort than is inspired by the mere ambition to imitate institutions which have been organized and developed for the training of men. The ideal college for women will formulate its own curriculum for its own specific purpose, and none other is of such surpassing importance—the development of all that is most womanly.

We notice three items in the report which are of especial interest in this respect: First, and most important, is what we understand to be a greater emphasis upon the value of good health, and wise efforts to promote it. "At the beginning of the college year, a set of common-sense rules of health was shown all the freshmen. These rules include proper bathing, not eating between meals, limiting the amount of sweets, and other ordinary precautions for the preservation of health. Almost the whole body of freshmen signed these rules, voluntarily putting themselves under this regimen, with results that have been markedly beneficial." This is good. Graduates of men's colleges may well wish that some such provision had been made for them when they entered upon their college career. It is a pity that in the same report we have to be told that Wellesley College is by no means provided with adequate facilities for physical exercise. Some good friend should make himself forever a benefactor of mankind by providing a suitable gymnasium here, with endowment for the best of instruction. Not muscular development is desired, not a training school for Amazons; but every thing that is necessary to a symmetrical physical development should be provided. The importance of this provision for young women who are tempted to take too little exercise cannot be over emphasized.

The friends of the College will also be glad to learn of the increased opportunities provided in the departments of music and art. Prof.

Hamilton C. Macdougall, "a member by examination of the Royal College of Organists in London and a founder of the American Guild of Organists," has been appointed head of the music department, and gives lectures on the theory and history of music. He presides at the organ for all services, and leads a choir which is a delight to all who have the privilege of hearing it. Citizens of Wellesley are already beginning to realize a new reason for affection for the College, as they gather with the students, from time to time, in the beautiful chapel at some vesper service or organ recital to listen to the choicest music. The cordial hospitality which the College extends on these occasions is heartily appreciated.

Of the art department the President's report speaks as follows:—"The development of this department has been one of the most interesting and valuable features in the College curriculum in recent years. This year two students took their Master's Degree in the subject, and the elections this year are larger than ever before, one hundred and seventy-one being chosen in the department. . . . Several past graduates will be working for their degrees in the coming year, and graduates from other colleges are finding that some of the best art work in the country is done at Wellesley."

In addition to this there is much of interest in the report which we must pass over, and simply mention in closing that during the year a beautiful and well-equipped observatory has been builded and the new dormitory, Wilder Hall, the gift of a former citizen of Wellesley Hills. The great needs for the future are, first, adequate endowments for present professorships; and then two buildings, one for science (the present chemistry building and science rooms are absurdly inadequate) and the other for physical culture. That generous friends of education will provide for these needs is the earnest hope and expectation of all who believe in the great future before Wellesley College.



Stereopticon Lecture

Prof. Perrin will deliver three lectures in Shaw Hall during March, the proceeds to be divided among the High School Alumni Association and the Wellesley Hills Reading Room. Admission twenty-five cents, or fifty cents for the course. Dates and topics as follows: March 12, "Germany and the Rhine." March 19, "Paris and the Exposition." March 26, "Switzerland."

Young People's Department

[Questions and contributions to this department, accompanied by full name and address, may be sent to Box 62, Wellesley Hills Post-office.]

OLD SOUTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY



INCREASING interest in historical study and research has led to the formation and rapid growth of historical societies throughout the country, but there is probably none more unique than the organization of young people which is an outgrowth of the Old South work in Boston.

It was in 1881 that, through the kindness of the late Mrs. Mary Hemenway, prizes were first offered to graduates of the Boston high schools of the two preceding years for the best essays on subjects in American history. Since then two subjects have been proposed each year and two prizes awarded on each subject, the first prize being \$40 and the second \$25. Several years ago, those who have competed for the prizes organized the Old South Historical Society, to which only essayists in the prize competition are eligible, and a course of active historical study has been pursued which might be taken up with profit by many young people's societies throughout the country.

Each summer the Society conducts a pilgrimage to some historic place, having visited old Rutland (the Whittier country), King Philip's land (near Bristol, R. I.), Plymouth and Newburyport; and upwards of five hundred people avail themselves each year of the special facilities offered by these excursions.

A new feature of the Society's work, which promises to meet with the marked success which has attended the pilgrimages, is the production each winter of some historical drama of merit. The first play to be given by the Society was "Giles Corey," a tragedy of the Salem Witchcraft days, written by Longfellow, which was performed for the first time on any stage by these young people. It is by the proceeds of these enterprises that the members expect to perpetuate the Old South prizes, when the fund left by Mrs. Hemenway is exhausted; and this is a plan which might be emulated by young people everywhere, who, through their own efforts, might offer in their own towns such prizes as have proved so successful in exciting in the youth of Boston an interest in historical study.

Educational Association

By the Press Committee



At a meeting of the Educational Association, held at the residence of Mr. J. J. E. Rothery, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, Judge Littlefield, of Winchester, gave an account of the growth of industrial training in the schools of Winchester, while he was a member of its school committee and since, having been upon that committee twenty-three years, with the exception of four years in the seventies, ten of which he was chairman. He said in part:

"The introduction of sewing was the first of the so-called changes toward industrial training. For several years a private class in sewing was maintained by ladies, who gave their services and donated the materials used. At first this class was in a private house, later in a small hall. So great was its success, and so good the result in an educational sense, that it was gradually introduced into all the schools of the town.

Certain ladies of our town, about two hundred in number, had formed a literary club called the 'Fortnightly,' and, besides their regular work, had maintained a free carpentry school for any children who desired to attend. After two years, they petitioned the school committee to introduce instruction in carpentry into the schools, and offered a gift of the tools which they had purchased. The offer was accepted, and with twelve sets of tools the teaching of carpentry was introduced into the schools of Winchester, and has remained a part of the system.

Later on cooking classes were maintained by these same ladies, and afterwards the study of cooking was adopted by the school committee, for the schools.

The consideration by education associations of the so-called enrichment of the grammar school program came to the attention of our committee about the time that the committee of fifteen made its report. Some time previously, algebra and geometry had been made regular studies in the grammar school, in place of a certain amount of arithmetic previously required. The committee found the verdict of those who had considered the matter to be that ordinarily the acquiring of a new language is easier the earlier it is undertaken. Further it was found that many pupils of the upper grammar grades could easily accomplish

the allotted work, so Latin and French were introduced as extras for such pupils, and the result has been found beneficial.

The distinctive feature of the kindergarten is the cultivation of the senses by guidance, rather than allowing them to develop wholly unaided. The energy of the child is guided by the intelligence of the older person. This is no new idea. It is the fundamental thing in all education, and the very word "education" implies it. The kindergarten movement is in line with the trend of all the changes made in our educational plan. What wonder, then, that the kindergarten, at first introduced into Winchester in a small way, spread over the whole town, and naturally attached itself to and showed itself to be in conformity with the school system.

In my opinion all these changes have been in the right direction. The purpose of education is not the acquiring a certain quantity of facts, but the preparation for life, the cultivation of an attentive and receptive mind, governed by reason. The practical results we can best state by giving the substance of some interviews with our older teachers, some of whom have been at times disinclined to carry out the various changes, but have been faithful to their trust, notwithstanding. One lady teacher informs me that there is a noticeable contrast between pupils who have come up through our kindergartens and the kindergarten methods of the higher grades with pupils moving into town from places not employing the same methods. Our pupils grasp ideas, reason clearly, observe carefully and digest their studies, while the others are sadly deficient in these respects. The early start in French, Latin and Mathematics has enabled our High School scholars to attain college a year earlier than formerly, and with better preparation. The entrance examinations of our graduates show a better average than those of the Boston Latin School graduates. A larger proportion of our pupils than formerly now attend the High School, and its standard has been much raised.

An Educational Association has been formed because of increasing interest in educational problems, and it will insure a full and more intelligent vote in the future on all school questions. What the future has in store in the way of change we cannot tell, but if citizens and committees have open ears and eyes, and sound reason is applied to all matters, we may be sure that there will be no backward step. A radical conservatism and a conservative radicalism must be applied to all proposed innovations. We look in this twentieth century for still further strides of progress in all things."

Being asked whether he considered an Educational Association hostile to the school committee and superintendent, Judge Littlefield replied: "By no means."

He went on to say that an Educational Association should inspire its members to investigate educational questions and excite public interest in same. If an educational matter is decided on a full vote, it does not matter whether my own ideas are followed or not. The great safety is in the development of public interest and investigation. In the end the right will prevail.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club



UCH Club women as were able to attend the meetings of the Massachusetts State Federation at Boston, Friday, Feb. 15, were surely more than repaid for the effort. The day was perfect, and though the crowd was large and the cars more than full, still it was such a happy, good-natured company that even standing during all or a part of the journey did not seem a very great hardship. The large auditorium of the Porter Church had very few vacant seats after the crowd was well in place, and the quiet, earnest attention of the great audience testified to the interest in the subject—

"A Symposium on Boys."

Dr. G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, was the principal speaker of the morning session. He began by begging leave to change his subject from "Boyhood" in general to one not quite so vast; *viz.*, "Boys from Eight to Twelve." After some generalizations, he touched upon nutrition. There were many children in a state of semi-starvation, fed with food too rich rather than that adapted to the proper nutrition of body and brain. Parents needed accurate knowledge just here. Some faults of the present school system and its text-books were held up to view, geographies coming in for quite a severe handling. Nature lessons and oral lessons should prevail largely. This was a good age to turn a boy out doors and to refrain from much interference, a good age for drill work and the learning of unquestioning obedience. Dr. Hall was kept busy for half an hour after his address in answering questions; one of these, as to whether boys kept out of school till eight years old, or later, would be ready for college as early as others, elicited the reply that he thought they surely would be, and several interesting facts of

personal experience were brought forward in proof.

After luncheon the subject was resumed, and a carefully prepared paper was read by Mrs. Beatley, of Roxbury, on "How to Make the Boy a Good Man," emphasizing the home training and the influence of mothers.

This was followed by Rev. William B. Forbush, of Charlestown, who said that he, too, used to deliver addresses on the subject of "Boys in the Home," but, since he had had three boys of his own, he had ceased to do so. His branch of the subject he was pleased to call the "Education of Princes." He gave interesting accounts of educational and philanthropic work among boys, mentioning some new and effective methods of church work in this direction. The basis is *work*. He had in one case, secured unbound Bibles, which were cut in sections; the covers and title pages were designed and made by the boys, who, in some way, very soon found out what was inside the covers. The cry of the new century he believed would be, "Redeem humanity while it is in its childhood." To accomplish this no effort is too great, too good or too wise. "In humble dissatisfaction with our own achievements, let us see to it that the boy gets the best."

Music at Wellesley College

The concert February 4, by the Adamowski Quartette and Arthur Foote, gave the College an opportunity of welcoming one of our most distinguished American musicians. Mr. T. Adamowski gave some solos in his own unapproachable manner, and Mr. Foote led his piano quartette in C. The concert was uncommonly successful. February 11, Mr. Macdougall gave an historical organ programme in the Memorial Chapel, with Miss Katherine Ricker as contralto soloist. Miss Ricker has a very smooth, round voice and gave much pleasure; her selections were not hackneyed. At the vesper service, February 10, Mrs. Blanche Kilduff, soprano, sang most sympathetically; she has a voice of excellent quality and ample power. Sunday evening, February 17, the Wellesley Choir gave a memorial service for Queen Victoria; Miss Hazard gave an address, and the music was taken from Gounod's "Mors et Vita" and Sullivan's "Golden Legend."

All these events, however, fade into insignificance when compared with the Glee Club concert on February 22; here enthusiasm ran riot, and the really excellent singing of the Club, under Miss L. Evelyn

Bates' spirited direction, won encore after encore. Many college men attended the affair, and the audience illustrated to the full the charms of youth and beauty. So many were unable to attend the concert that the programme was repeated the next evening to a large audience. The Glee Club have every reason to feel satisfied with their work.

The Semibreve met Feb. 26.

Pleasantries

She rose in scorn and called him Mr.
And all because he merely Kr,
And so in spite
The following nite
The naughty Mr. Kr Sr.

(Local: published without permission)

MEDICUS: "If your baby does not thrive on fresh milk, boil it."

YOUNG MOTHER: "Oh, doctor, you are too severe. Why not spank it?"

UNCLE JACK'S PLEA

IT WAS POWERFUL ENOUGH TO SAVE HIS BAD CASE

When I was in North Carolina a friend told me about an old darky who was on trial for stealing a turkey and the proof was positive, and yet he did not seem to be alarmed. His lawyer was discouraged, and said: "Uncle Jack, it looks like they have got you." "No, dey ain't, Mas John; dey ain't got me yet and dey ain't agwine to get me. Tell you how it is, Mas John. De Jedge seten up dar was my young master when de war broke out and not gwine to send me to de pen. No, sir; he ain't, he ain't done forget wha I know." But Mas John had lost confidence, for he knew that the Judge would do his duty and execute the law. In a short time the trial was over and the Judge asked Unele Jack if he had anything to say in extenuation of his crime. The old gray-headed man got up with a grunt, and looking around upon the spectators and then at the Judge, said: "Nuffin' much, Mas Jedge, nuffin' much. Only dis, you know all about dat old war which we all got whopped, and you hain't forgot how I went out wid you to de army, for you was a cappen, and old master told me to go 'long and take keer of you, and you knows I did de very bes' I could for four mighty long years, and how one time you got wounded and I stayed by you ontell you was well again, and how anoder time you took the measles and me, too, and I stayed by you and nus' you, and how anoder time dem Yankees cotch me and I got away in de night and come back to you and how sometimes you get out of money and out of sumfen to eat all at the same time and you call me up and say, 'Jack, you mns' go out a foragin' and get us sumfin', and I go out late in de night and bring you chickens and roasin' ears, and one time I bring you a turkey, and you neber ax me nuffin' about whar I got him and you never giv' me any money to buy him, did you, Mas Jedge? You call it foragin' den, didn't you, Mas Jedge, and if it was foragin' den how cum it to be stealin' now?"

By this time the court room was convulsed with laughter, and the Judge could not conceal his emotions, for his recollection of the old darky's faithfulness was revived afresh. He wiped his brow and his eyes, and said: "Mr. Sheriff, adjourn court. Unele Jack, I will pay for that turkey, but you must not do so any more. When you need anything you must come to me. I haven't forgotten you."—*Atlanta Constitution*.

OUR TOWN

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Editorial

The Young People's Department in *Our Town*, under the efficient management of Mrs. E. M. Overholser is, we believe, one of the pleasantest features of the paper. Its selections, thus far, have been almost wholly local contributions of the thoughts and sayings of our young people. We invite more of such material for these pages.

The early history of a town is always of interest to its citizens. We hope to be able to present, in future numbers, articles of this nature about Wellesley. One has been promised us upon the great variety of Indian relics which have been discovered here. There must be, also, a store of traditions and reminiscences in the possession of the older citizens, which should be recorded before they are forgotten. We would be glad to receive suggestions that will enable us to develop this important part of our paper.

A queer instance of newspaper misrepresentation, which may be of interest to Wellesley citizens, appeared in several issues of the *Boston Transcript* not long since. After referring to the appointment of Mr. Chandler to his present position in the Twentieth Century Club, it declared that he had graduated from Yale University in 1865, and that later he became "the pastor of the Unitarian Congregational Club." Of course one of these statements is as absurd and as false as the other. The first was probably a misprint, and the second was an attempt to say that at one time Mr. Chandler was pastor of the Union Congregational Church in Taunton. On this kind of newspaper evidence is based an assertion, which has been circulated recently, that Mr. Chandler has become a Unitarian since leaving Wellesley. It is surprising that a paper like the *Transcript* should permit such distortion of facts, known to several of the editorial staff, to appear two days in succession.

A good novel, clean and stirring, hopeful and inspiring, is a blessing to the reading public. Such a book is "*Eben Holden*," from which a man rises refreshed for having read it. As a piece of literature, it is a work of art, a masterpiece of prose. It is unfortunate that it should be classed, in the thought of the public, with "*David Harum*." The two books do not belong to the same order. There is rich humor in

both, but the one differs from the other as the humor of Lowell did from that of Artemas Ward. The characters of "Eben Holden" are strong, genuine men and women, whom we would be glad to know, the best types of the country people in the days before the Civil War. Their struggles, their heroism, their idealism is refreshing. A part of the story is laid in New York City and centers about Horace Greeley, that unique character in our American history, who is presented in a vivid and entertaining manner. It is a good sign that such a book is growing in popularity.

A few complete files of *Our Town*, for the years 1899 and 1900, are in the possession of the Editors, and can be obtained now for fifty cents for each year. For 1898 there is but one set for sale at one dollar. It is evident that the value of these papers, presenting as they do a graphic record of the social, political and religious life of the town for these years, will increase with time. Such a record for one looking up the history of a half century ago would be a mine of valuable information. The historian of Wellesley in the future will be in a more enviable position.



Wellesley Church News

Wellesley Congregational Church

The South Middlesex Christian Endeavor Conference was held in the Wellesley Congregational church on the afternoon and evening of Feb. 13. There were a fair number present at both sessions, but many were detained at home on account of the severe cold and windy weather.

Letters of dismission have been granted to Rev. and Mrs. Edward H. Chandler to the South Congregational Church of Salem, Mass.

Mr. I. H. Farnham has entered upon his new duties as superintendent of the Sunday school with much enthusiasm. It is hoped that many will come into the Sunday school, either as teachers or scholars, and unite with others in making it an interesting and helpful part of the church services. A class has just been promoted from the primary department to the main school. Each member of the class was presented with a little Gospel of John by the superintendent.

Five birthday offerings were given last Sunday. This is a pleasant custom which has recently been established, and it is hoped that every member of the school will help to keep it alive by remembering his birthday, and giving to the Sunday school at least as many pennies as he is years old.

Wellesley Hills Congregational Church

Ladies' meetings. March 6, 4 to 6, afternoon tea at Mrs. Gertrude Plympton's. March 12, 9 to 1, sewing at Mrs. Southers. March 13, 4 to 6, afternoon tea at Miss Bachelder's. March 19, 10 A. M., with lunch, sewing at Mrs. James', off Woodlawn Ave. March 27, parlor sale at Mrs. Robson's, opening at 3 P. M., and continuing through the evening. Useful and fancy articles, also pictures and rugs, souvenirs of the old church, will be on sale. Light refreshments will be served. Admission free.

The young people will hold their Sunday evening meetings in the parlors of the Unitarian Church. As it has been thought best to give up the second evening service for the present, a general invitation is extended to all, old and young, to attend these young people's meetings. The hour is 6.45.

The monthly union praise service will be held on Feb. 3, in the Unitarian Church, at 4.30 P. M. Address by Rev. John Snyder.

Morning services will be held for the present in Maugus Hall, at 10.45 A. M. The Pastor is preaching a series of sermons upon "The Beatitudes." The Sunday school meets in the same room at the close of the morning service. An increasing number of children and young people are coming to the morning service. The Pastor would be glad to have all the Sunday school in his audience. The Superintendent has asked that the children in each class devise some method of earning money for the new church fund.

Rev. John Snyder has kindly agreed to give a lecture for the benefit of the new church fund. His topic will be "The Evolution of American Humor." The lecture will be given in Maugus Hall, on Thursday evening, March 7, at 7.45. Tickets fifty cents; children half price.

On Tuesday, March 5, the annual meeting of the Suffolk branch of the Woman's Board of Missions will be held in Mansfield. There will be addresses by Miss Burrage of Cesarea, Miss Price of the Zulu mission, and Miss Chapin of North China. Trains leave the South Station on the Providence Division for Mansfield at 8.42 and 10.42 A. M. Returning leave Mansfield at 2.39 and 4.39 P. M. It is hoped there will be a good delegation from this auxiliary. The usual local missionary meeting will therefore be omitted on March 5.

Wellesley Hills Unitarian Society

The ladies of the church furnished a sumptuous New England supper on Feb. 1, which was largely attended.

On Wednesday evening, Feb. 13, the younger children of the Sunday school entertained their friends with a charming cob-web party, in honor of St. Valentine.

Feb. 16, the young ladies of Mr. Crosskill's class gave a delightful entertainment. Their teacher lectured entertainingly upon the subject of his recent travels abroad, and the class, in the various costumes of the countries he visited, sang the national songs.

Mrs. Abigail B. Young, one of the oldest members of the church, died on Feb. 22d.

The Pastor will lecture at Maugus Hall, on March 7, for the benefit of the Congregational church. Subject: "The Evolution of American Humor."

The gentlemen of the church will meet together on the evening of March 11 to organize a Unitarian Club.

On Feb. 28, a debate was held in the church on the subject of Woman's Suffrage.

The series of afternoon services, held in the Town Hall, at Wellesley, came to a close on Sunday, Feb. 24. Rev. Mr. Greenman, of Watertown, preached an admirable sermon on the "Eternal Life." These services have been largely attended and have attracted much attention.

St. Andrew's Church

Daily service during Lent at 4.30 P. M., except Fridays. Fridays at 7.15 P. M.

The resignation of the Rector has been unanimously accepted by the vestry. He will leave after Easter to accept the curacy of St. Luke's church, San Francisco, Cal.

The Woman's Auxiliary will meet during March at the following houses: March 7, Mrs. Faxon; March 14, Mrs. E. T. Smith; March 21, Miss Mabel Hall; March 28, Mrs. Lauderburn.

The following are the special preachers for the remainder of Lent: Mar. 8, Rev. George J. Prescott, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Boston; Mar. 15, Rev. Samuel J. Babcock, rector of Christ Church, Hyde Park, and archdeacon of New Bedford; Mar. 17, Rev. S. H. Hilliard, secretary of the Church Temperance Association, Boston; Mar. 22, Rev. John M. McGinn, rector of the Church of the Holy Spirit, Mattapan; Mar. 26, Rev. James P. Hawkes, rector of St. Paul's Church, Dedham; Mar. 29, Rev. Clifford Gray Twombly, rector of St. Paul's church, Newton Highlands; Mar. 31, Rev. John Matteson, rector of Church of the Messiah, Auburndale.

In addition to the regular Sunday services during Lent, there is a choral service every Sunday afternoon at half-past four, with a brief address on the practical duties of the Christian life. The music is led by a choir of children who have been under training by the Rector for some time. As the service is of a popular nature, it is hoped that there may be a large attendance. Every one is welcome.

Rev. Dr. G. W. Shinn, of Newton, is giving a course of addresses on Wednesday afternoons on the subject "Some Modern Saints." The service is at half-past four.



Monthly Calendar

- | | | |
|-------|-----|---|
| March | 4. | Maugus Club. Ladies' Night. |
| " | 6. | Woman's Club. Mr. Ross Turner. Maugus Hall, 7.45. |
| " | 6. | Afternoon Tea. Mrs. Gertrude Plympton, Livermore Road; 4 to 6. |
| " | 7. | Lecture on "The Evolution of American Humor." Rev. John Snyder. Maugus Hall; 7.45 P. M. |
| " | 8. | Whist Club. At Mrs. Pooler's, Washington St., Wellesley; 2.30 P. M. |
| " | 12. | Stereopticon Lecture. Professor Perrin, Shaw Hall. |
| " | 13. | Afternoon Tea. Miss Bachelder, Washington St.; 4 to 6. |
| " | 14. | Education Association. Professor Perrin. At House of Mr. C. A. Sibley; 7.45 P. M. |
| " | 18. | Town Meeting. |
| " | 19. | Stereopticon Lecture. Professor Perrin. Shaw Hall. |
| " | 20. | Wellesley Club. |
| " | 20. | Gibson Pictures. Wellesley Congregational Church Chapel, 7.45 P. M. |
| " | 20. | Afternoon Tea. Mrs. J. W. Peabody, Abbott Road; 4 to 6 P. M. |
| " | 20. | Woman's Club. "In Cathay." Miss Louise Manning Hodgkins; 2.30 P. M. |

- March 21. Maugus Club. Ladies' Whist; 8.00 P. M.
 " 24. Stereopticon Lecture. Professor Perrin. Shaw Hall.
 " 27. Parlor Sale. Mrs. Robson's; 3 to 10.
 " 28. Maugus Club. Matinee Whist.
 April 3. Woman's Club. "Art in Its Relation to Producer and Consumer."
 Mrs. Hartley Dennett; 2.30 P. M.
 " 3. Afternoon Tea. Mrs. J. E. Oldham, Abbott Road; 4 to 6.
 " 8. Baby Costume Whist. For the benefit of the Home for Crippled Children. At Mrs. Herbert A. Joslin's, Wellesley, from 2 to 4 in the afternoon and 8 to 10 in the evening.
 " 17. Woman's Club. "Charles Lee, the Soldier of Fortune." Prof. John Fiske; 7.45 P. M.
 May 1. Woman's Club. Annual Meeting. Tea; 2.30 P. M.

COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR MARCH.

- March 10. Vesper Service. Memorial Chapel; 7 P. M.
 " 12. Senior Concert. Maud Powell, the celebrated violinist, and Mr. T. H. Montgomery, baritone the Wesleyan Glee Club.
 " 24. Vesper Service. Memorial Chapel; 7 P. M.
 " 25. Concert. College Hall Chapel; 7.30 P. M.

N. B. The price of a course ticket to Mr. Perrin's lecture will be 75 c., and single admission 35 c., instead of as announced elsewhere.

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VOLUME IV
NUMBER 4

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WHATEVER his topic may be it is always a delight and a privilege to listen to Prof. Fiske or to read his writings. No one has done so much as he to promote interest in United States history. He enters so heartily into the scenes which he describes, his imaginative power is so great, his sympathy so complete, his judgment so sane and his style so clear and beautiful that he has gained a host of readers, to whom the history of our country had hitherto seemed a rather dreary theme. Mr. Fiske is one of those geniuses, the story of whose early life is the despair of ordinary men. His career as a student of history began when he was six years old, when he read Rollin, Josephus and Goldsmith's Greece. At seven he was reading Cæsar. Before he was eight he had read all of Shakespeare, much of Milton, Bunyan and Pope. He began Greek at nine. By eleven he knew his Gibbon, Robertson, Prescott and most of Froissaut. At thirteen he read Virgil, Sallust, Livy and a host of other Latin authors; and so on. No wonder he is a great historian. But he has been a leader in scientific thought also, recognized as the leading American expounder of the teachings of Herbert Spencer, and by virtue of his own original discoveries acknowledged as an independent authority. The religious world owes him a debt of gratitude, for no writer in this country has done so much as he to dissipate the senseless antagonism which once existed between religious teachers and students of science. He is a rare man who has thus placed under obligation to himself three such groups of people, lovers of history, lovers of nature and lovers of religion.

Horizons

BY ISABELLA HOWE FISKE

Beneath the dull eaves of a tenement
My window crouches; your commanding towers
Look out on fields aglow with streams and flowers;
If thou on deeds of light, I of the dark am bent,
Let God be judge, who chose our firmament;
Yours sunlit, mine beset with smiting showers,
Mine hid with roofs and yours star-evident,
To judge alike such alien lives as ours,
No creed persuades me can be God's intent.

Caprice

BY FREDERIC A. WHITING

When April woke one morning,
She smiled and danced with glee.
Her eyes were blue,
The skies were, too,
As blue as blue could be.

The sunshine soft caressed her
While April smiled again,
As who would say:
"Trust me today,
It shall not be in vain."

Yet April proved capricious,
Just when my trust was won;
With frown and pout
She turned about,
And clouded was the sun.

Her smiles were changed to frownings;
She wept with sudden fears,
Till through the air
And everywhere
Were scattered countless tears.

The College and the Community

By President Caroline Hazard



WHEN we speak of Oxford, or of Heidelberg, it is not so much of the delightful old cities we think, not even of the monuments of architecture, or the mediæval castle perched above the town, as of the great universities which have made the cities of their habitation famous the world over. It is the lives of the men, of the famous leaders of thought, of the great teachers and writers who have lived there, and of the thousands of young men who have assembled to learn of them, that make these places famous. The same is becoming true of our own universities and colleges—not only our great pre-revolutionary institutions, but those young in years, such as Johns Hopkins, are adding lustre to the cities where they are. The men in the colleges and the men sent out of the colleges are their most precious possessions, their proudest boast.

The same is true of a woman's college. This is a new thing in the world and the relations of the community to the college of women has many interesting phases. A large body of women assembled together has no such direct voice in community affairs as a body of men. But because it has not, it does not follow that it has no responsibility. If men are in the objective case, we cannot live without the ablative, with its from, in, by, or with, which women supply. There is some danger of remoteness from daily living which is the scholar's besetment, and some danger of misunderstanding the scholar's ideals on the part of those outside college gates. Here in Wellesley we have one of the largest women's colleges in the world. It has been here these twenty-five years, almost the life time of a generation, and it has already its own traditions while it is making its own history. Good work has gone on here under able leadership, young women have gone out not only to teach, but to work in social settlements; to become lawyers and doctors; to fill positions as librarians and administrative officers, as well as the large and important proportion who are making their own homes better places to live in, and are training their children to become better citizens for the years they have spent at Wellesley. The College spreads her feast, and wisdom calls her daughters. It is so bounteous a feast that there is enough and to spare for all who come within the reach of

its influence. The Sunday services with the distinguished preachers, who come from a distance, and the inspiring music are open to all our townspeople. Many of the lectures the College is glad to make public, limitation of space permitting. There are graduate students in almost all departments, and in some of the seminaries special work is pursued by persons outside the College. The charming festivals of mid-winter and summer bring poetry and grace to many without the College limits. The youth and gaiety and enthusiasm of the students overflows in a hundred ways, so that the town is a happier place to live in by reason of the College.

The high ideals, the scholarly attainments, the desire to prepare for a useful life, the examples of right living which a college community sets, these are after all the real things of value, intangible, it is true, but surely finding their way from every true centre of learning to every one within reach of its influence.

The Editor of *Our Town* wishes to place before his readers some aspects of different work carried on at Wellesley, with a view to fostering the connection which should exist between every college and the community which surrounds it. For our modern college is not a thing apart by itself, the scholar no longer seeks a cloistered seclusion. Learning is still living; and though some of the best years of our youth are given to acquirement, that must pass into life before it becomes available. It is therefore that I welcome the invitation to say a word in these columns, believing as I do that we have common aims for the good of all, and that the College must make its contribution to the welfare of the community in the most generous spirit possible.

Eliot's "Praying Indians"

By Prof. Sarah F. Whiting



IN the library of a friend in New York, who has made a specialty of collecting Americana, I discovered a book, now most rare, which is of local historic interest.

The date of the book is 1653, and its title page, voluminous after the manner of the time, reads as follows: "Tears of repentance, or a narrative of the progress of the gospel among the Indians, setting forth not only their present state and condition, but sundry confessions of sin by divers of the said Indians, wrought upon by the saving power of the gospel. Related by Mr. Eliot and Mr. Mahew." The

book is of the nature of a report from its missionaries to the "Society

for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians" in England.

The contents of the book consists first of a dedication to Cromwell by the President of the Corporation in London, followed by the report of Mr. Mahew of his work in Martha's Vineyard; then follows Eliot's dedication of his part of the document to the "Lord General Cromwell raised up to overthrow Anti-christ," which he begins by saying "I know thy soul longeth to hear tidings of God's grace poured out upon these goings down of the sun." The minister from Boston, who was head of the Committee to examine Eliot's converts, introduces the final report which contains verbatim confessions of the Indians with comments thereon.

The mission had begun in 1646. In 1651 there were many praying Indians, as they were called, who asked to be formed into a church, and to "observe the ordinances of God in the observation whereof they see the godly English walk."

Mr. Eliot put them off until they had "come up into civil ordinances, and the fixing of themselves in habitations and labor." So a site was selected on the bank of the Charles at a place called Natick, the foundations of a town were laid, a bridge was built, three streets were flanked with wigwams, and a capacious meeting-house and school-house after the English style was built, with a prophet's chamber for the missionary when he came out. All the sawing for this was done by themselves; also they had clawed and broken up the ground, so that they more applied themselves to labor than formerly and treated their squaws better.

In 1652, the time was thought to be ripe for a committee of ministers and magistrates to come out from Boston and Roxbury to pronounce upon the genuineness of this work of grace. We can picture the scene on a spot certainly near where the Eliot Oak now stands at South Natick. The horses of the delegation, who had made their toilsome journey into the wilds, tethered beneath the trees which were clothed in all their autumn glory, for it was October; the assembly of red men in the rude meeting-house, the grave magistrates and elders like a Sanhedrim to judge each case, and the eager sympathetic Eliot taking down every word and encouraging the timid, for these children in the faith were "much daunted to speak before so great and grave an assembly."

One by one the Indians related their experience, and a member of the delegation said, "to see and hear these Indians opening their mouths and lifting up their hands and eyes in solemn prayer to the living God,

and confessing the name of the Lord Jesus is more than usual. They performed the duties with such grave and sober countenances and with such comely reverence in gesture and carriage and such plenty of tears as did argue that they spoke with some good affection." Then follow the confessions of Totherswamp, and Waban, and Nonequassum, their schoolmaster, and Magus and a dozen others, which are a curious combination of childlike simplicity and theological expressions which they could not possibly understand.

Eliot's first sermon among them had been from the text in Ezekiel, where the prophet calls the breath of God from the four winds of heaven to give life to the dry bones around. It was viewed as an omen that their word for spirit or wind was Waban, the name of their chief. He was one of the converts, and his confession reads in part: "Before I heard of God many evil things my heart did work. I wished for riches, I wished to be a witch, I wished to be a sachem. When the English taught me I was angry. After the great sickness I considered what the English do and desired to pray to God. I thought, could God understand? When I asked they answered God doth understand all languages upon earth. I do not know how to confess and I fear I shall believe slowly, but all is the true heart and this day I do not so much desire good words as thoroughly to open my heart."

This confession seemed to the elders too simple to be satisfactory. Waban had not discoursed on the first man, and how in Adam's fall we sinned all as some of the others did. Mr. Eliot was evidently disappointed in this judgment, and finally they received testimony that "among the Indians his walk was exemplar, that his gift was not so much in expressing himself as in ruling and judging of cases wherein he is patient and prudent; also he was a great drawer-on to religion." So the elders concluded to accept him rather for his works than his faith.

Some of them, especially the schoolmaster, were "very longsom, considering the enlargement of spirit God gave them." The elders became impatient lest the sun set before they finished the solemn work, and the place being very remote in the woods, the nights long and cold, they left after having spoken words of comfort and acceptance of his "poor labor" to Eliot.



"Have you heard of the new disease that has broken out among the 400?"
"No; what is it?" "Automobiliousness."—*Brooklyn Life*.

Drawing

An Intellectual and Motor Training for Children

By Mabel B. Soper

Director of Drawing in Wellesley Schools.



AT one time, let us hope long since passed, a person who could paint pansies on a plaque, wild roses on a Christmas card, a house, bit of road and a tree, called a landscape, in crayon or water-color, was set apart from his fellowmen as endowed with a special talent, and was called by that mystical and misunderstood word "artistic."

In this later day of broader knowledge and wider intellectual horizons, the word art and its adjective are differently applied. It is becoming recognized that all well-ordered expression is artistic, whether that expression takes the form of the spoken or written word, the reproduction of musical harmony by voice or instrument, or the embodiment of thought in form, tone and color. Is there any one who would be willing to acknowledge that he is not "artistic," or in other words cannot give, in some measure, well-ordered and controlled expression to his thought?

With this broad and more correct idea of the meaning of art, the especial department of drawing, as one of the arts, takes a new place in the public school curriculum. It is recognized as having a three-fold purpose, that of intellectual, æsthetic and motor-training. It is the studious endeavor of the teachers who have charge of this work to make each exercise express a development of some principle involving eventually the fulfilment of these ends.

The most apparent intellectual training is devoted to developing the powers of observation. This forms a large part, but by no means the entire part of this side of the subject. For this reason working directly from nature holds a prominent place in the course; so that the laws of growth seen in the arrangement of leaves and branches, the study of form of the various parts of the plant to bring out the most striking characteristics, are reproduced in line and mass and color. The study of form, as a matter of knowledge, as well as the development of the perception of proportion, is also carried on in learning the simple "geometric types" which are the elements of all forms, and in applying

this knowledge to forms seen in nature, in the human form, and in the handiwork of man. We not only live in a natural universe, but are surrounded by an artificial environment as well, so that the power to observe is not confined to nature study alone, but to the study of pictures, buildings and the more familiar products of applied or constructive art.

The power of observation is stimulated also by the study of color, based upon an understanding of the development of color from its simplest elements, not only to create, if need be, a "color sense" so-called, but to open the child's eyes to the variety and harmony of color in the world about him. When a student realizes that from three tones of green, dark, light and a tone between, there are thirty-three combinations possible, he begins to be able to appreciate the subtle properties of a simple pigment and the manifold variety presented in nature and in art. To this end exercises are given in color classification, leading up to the study of more complex relations of color and tone, and the application of these theories to the use of color in painting. We hear of persons having a natural "color sense," and it is true that some minds are more sensitive to gradations of color than others, but unless this sense becomes well-formulated knowledge, either through a study of theory or through long experience in the use of pigments, it is of little practical use to its possessor.

The power to observe is only partially developed, unless it is supplemented by the ability to remember, and to form a mental picture of the observations made. In order to bring about this, practice in drawing from memory without a model is given, leading to the direct use of the imagination and creative faculties. So important is this last-mentioned phase of the work considered, that it is applied to nearly all departments, from simple arrangements of natural materials within prescribed spaces to abstract design, which is pure invention.

In an article of this length and scope it is impossible to give details which would illustrate this part of the subject. It must be sufficient to say that all the best intellectual powers are most actively called into play when *inventing* or *creating* something already thought out.

Thus far we have been considering drawing as one study among others for the promotion of intellectual life along certain lines, but it is also characterized by a distinctly different purpose, in that it aims to call out expression of thought in visible forms, or in other words to

give so-called "motor-training." The ability to make the hand the servant of the mind is becoming more and more recognized as a vital part of education. It is the aim of the drawing courses to make this training as thorough and comprehensive as possible in the time that is given in the schools. It takes varied forms; in free and exact performance, in the making of simple articles in Sloyd paper, as well as in the more familiar work of drawing and painting. It is the aim of directors of drawing to have such tools and materials used as have been proved by experience to be most natural to the child at certain stages of his development. For this reason the brush is now put in the hand of young children and exact, fine work is no longer expected of them. With older pupils more difficult mediums are given and more definite and precise results are required. To control the *motor impulse* is the end sought; and the simplest materials which may bring about this result are given, that the child may be assisted rather than hampered by the tool with which he tries to express his thought.

Although the last phase of the subject, drawing as an æsthetic training does not properly come under consideration at this time, I feel compelled, in closing, to mention it, as it is the underlying motive which welds the various departments into one consistent whole.

The formation of taste, the development of an appreciation of beauty in nature and in art is a slow and gradual process, depending upon the personality of the teacher and the environment of the student. It is accomplished by ways and means so subtle that they defy description in words. With older minds the contemplation of beauty in art can be stimulated by direct, intellectual study of the works of masters and the principles therein displayed, but with younger minds the power of the "fine arts" must be felt through natural and not forced contact with products of that art. The people of Wellesley appreciate this in beautifying the school yards, and in assisting the teachers in making the school rooms attractive.

"It is in the power of every one with care and time to form a just judgment of the relative merits of works of art. To arrive at this no peculiar powers of mind are required, no sympathy with particular feelings, nothing which every one of ordinary intellect does not in some degree possess, powers, namely of observation and intelligence, which by cultivation may be brought to a high degree of perfection and acuteness."

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club



QUITE a good audience was present at the Woman's Club on the afternoon of March 20 to hear Miss Louise Manning Hodgkins, who has recently returned from a trip around the world, including a long visit in China. Her account of what she had seen, things she had actually eaten at feasts of ceremony, her observations of schools and systems of study, and the painful and trying examinations necessary for office or promotion, was most interesting. Very entertaining, also, was her description of a native military drill, the home life, the interior of an elegant Chinese home whose mistress was a graduate of Laselle Seminary. She had a number of dainty little carved wooden images which were distributed among the audience for inspection. After the lecture coffee and sandwiches helped to pass a very pleasant social hour.

An important resolution was offered at the business meeting before the lecture. This was to the effect that the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club withdraw from the National Federation, thereby protesting against the action taken at Milwaukee last June in regard to the admission of the Woman's Era Club of Boston to membership in the national body. The resolution was admirably worded, both firm and courteous in its expression, and in the discussion which followed seemed to be generally approved. The resolution will be acted upon at the next meeting.

The next meeting will be held April third, at 2.30 P. M., in Maugus Hall, and will be addressed by Mrs. Hartley Dennett under the auspices of the Arts and Crafts Committee on the subject of "Arts and Crafts as related to Consumer and Producer." Mrs. Dennett is a recognized authority in her department and thoroughly well equipped for her work. She is especially well known in Boston art circles, through her efforts in reproducing and reviving the interest in the wonderful and beautiful gilded leather, which brought such wealth and fame to Cordova and other Spanish cities as early as the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. After long study and patient experiment, the original process used in this almost lost art has been discovered and worked out by Mrs. Dennett and her sister. The results are most beautiful. The fabric produced possesses wonderful qualities of endurance, and lends itself readily to the aid of artist and architect in furnishing the richest and choicest interior decoration.

Mrs. Dennett had previously established the department of design at Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, but after a few years resigned her position there for the sake of prosecuting her study of Cordovan leather in Europe.

For reference to lecture by Prof. Fiske on April 17 see editorial notice.

Decoration of the School Room



UNDER the book notices in another part of this issue will be found a reference to an exceedingly important book on "School Sanitation and Decoration," much of which is written by the popular State superintendent of drawing, Mr. Henry T. Bailey. The address by Mr. Ross Turner on March 6, before the Woman's Club, has aroused renewed interest in the subject.

Mr. Turner called attention to the remarkable progress made during recent years in school architecture, mentioning the almost palatial "Paul Revere" school in the North End of Boston as a sign of the times. Everywhere this effort to surround the children with the best influences is noticeable. The school-house in many a community is its most conspicuous and attractive building. But especially in the school room great changes have been made. Not every town can have a museum of art, but in every village the school room may be an art centre. There is danger lest the effort to bring this about be thwarted by haphazard methods. It is best that there should be unity of purpose in the treatment of each school room. Promiscuous gifts from the people are not wise, but some plan of decoration should be made and carried forward. Better go slowly and let whatever is done move toward one end. In some buildings each room has its individual character. The tint of the walls should be carefully chosen. Then for the lowest grades pictures of animal life and scenes from nature are appropriate. In the higher grades there may be architectural and historical scenes corresponding to the studies of the pupils. One room may be a Greek room, another Roman, and in another patriotic and national scenes may be grouped. The ruling principle should be to obtain good pictures or casts and preserve a general harmony of treatment.

It is to be hoped that the presence of Mr. Turner and his wise suggestions may stimulate the interest of the community and guide in carrying on further the good work that has already been commenced in this direction in our own schools and, in time, correct any faults which at present exist. In a town like Wellesley every school building should be beautiful and every room approach the highest standard.

Mr. Turner was followed by the Principal of our High School, who called attention to the present decorations in his department, and the admirable work of Miss Soper, our special teacher in art and drawing.

OUR TOWN

April, 1901

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH BY C. M. EATON
MANAGING EDITOR, P. T. FARWELL, WELLESLEY HILLS
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NO NO

Editorial

The Woman's Club confers a favor upon the community by inviting Prof. Fiske to lecture here on the evening of April 17. His topic is to be "Charles Lee, the Soldier of Fortune," one of the most eccentric, picturesque and perplexing personalities in the history of our country. This lecture is to be given in the evening in order that all may have an opportunity of attending. The admission for those not members of the Club will be fifty cents.

With this number we open a new department on "Books Worth Reading," in which we expect to give brief notices of some of the best current literature. While not intending to exercise any rigid censorship, it is hoped that the books to which we refer will always prove worthy of commendation.

The article on "The College and the Community," by President Hazard, is the first of a series which we expect to print on life in Wellesley College. The following are some of the topics: "Advantages of Wellesley College for Nature Study," "Political and Social Science at Wellesley," "Music at Wellesley," "The Study of Art at Wellesley," "Ancient and Modern Languages," "English at Wellesley," "Social Life Among the Wellesley Students," and "Religious Life at Wellesley." These articles will be authoritative and valuable both to students and townspeople.

In the interest of integrity, we call attention to an encouraging article entitled "A Borrower as a Banker Sees Him," in "The World's Work" for March. It presents a statement of the principle by which banks are guided in making loans, and demonstrates that as a practical business principle "a good name is rather to be chosen than gilt-edged collateral." These are the closing words: "The man who says that he cannot succeed in business because he is too honest is a whiner and a coward, and dares not face his own real faults. Business today is honesty." The magazine in which this article appeared is new and

worthy of notice. If we were "doomed to live alone upon a desert island" and somehow permitted one periodical as a source of information about life in the outer world, we would choose "The World's Work." For without any depreciation of the more purely literary magazines, this is the most living periodical of which we know. It tells of men and nations that do things and what they are doing. It is of necessity optimistic, for it is a monthly report of progress. And it is itself, in attractive appearance, abundant illustration, world-wide reach for information, in breadth of interest, in alert and enthusiastic spirit, a splendid representative of all that is best and foremost in "the world's work."

Our Publisher, Mr. Charles M. Eaton, deserves especial mention for the reputation he is making for the Maugus Press. The artistic appearance of Our Town for this year has won considerable notice and is a credit to the office that issues it. We doubt if another local magazine for a town like Wellesley can be found to equal it in attractive appearance. And this month Mr. Eaton has also published the spring number of "The Crescent," a quarterly magazine of the Gamma Phi Beta Society. It is a beautiful specimen of press work. The community may well feel a sense of local pride in such artistic productions.



Books Worth Reading

The New Epoch for Faith. By George A. Gordon, D.D. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.) An interpretation and a prophecy. A review of the theological revolution of the Nineteenth Century, "greater than that under Luther," and a light on the way ahead. The substance of about one-half of this book was a course of Lowell Institute lectures. It is not, therefore, addressed solely to the scholastic mind. The wealth of its thought is encyclopædic. Science, philosophy and history, ancient and modern, are drawn upon to enforce the desired lesson. For many a day readers of the book will turn back to its pages to find again the epigrammatic interpretations of the great Masters. Plato, Kant, Hegel, Carlyle, Thomson, Tennyson, Browning, Darwin, Wallace, Spencer, Fiske, are drawn upon and characterized in delightful fashion. The chapter on doubt is one of the most important in the book. The section given to humor, "inseparable from true religion," is unique and deeply significant. Dr. Gordon holds one theory which he defends with an aggressiveness that suggests the one logical flaw in his thinking. He smashes all barriers that stand in its way. But when he says that "if the pure exegesis of the teachings of Jesus" conflict with his theory he would deny the genuineness of the teaching, he seems to be blind to the fact that by the same method another might refute his own highest authority for the unique personality of Jesus. And yet we know of no American writer who presents so clearly and rationally the best con-

ceptions of the great themes of Election, the Atonement, the Trinity, the Holy Spirit, the Incarnation, the person of Christ, the Sacraments, the authority of the Scriptures. Nothing is better than his brief interpretations of Jonah and Job. Among the multitude of epigrammatic utterances are these: "Materialism is the degradation of mind and the consecration of mud." "Evolution that thought to cast man down to hell has raised him up to heaven." "The gospel of the Incarnation of the Son of God in Jesus Christ confronts a larger opportunity than it has ever yet confronted." "Law is the silent argumentation of God with men."

Bird Homes. By A. Radcliffe Dugmore. (Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.00.) Here is a treat for the "ordinary unscientific person," the lover of nature for her own sake. Birds "in their rôles as heads of families," this is the distinguishing theme of the book. And because the book is unique and the writer one of those rare men to whom birds and wild creatures confidently tell their secrets, what he says will be eagerly read even by those who are deeply versed in the subject. Here are some of the topics presented: "Birds' Nests," "Egg Collecting," "Photographing Nests and Young Birds," "The Rearing and Keeping of Birds." But the larger part of the book is taken up with a classification according to various methods of nest-building. The description which accompanies this classification introduces us to the character and habits of these shy feathered folk in a delightful manner. Here are a few lines from the section on the blue-bird: "He is my favorite; and while I am writing of him a pet blue-bird, but three months old, is sitting on my paper, seeming to wonder what I am doing and why I do not play with him. He nips my pencil, but I pay no attention to him; then he tries to creep up my sleeve, and still I pay no attention. So, disgusted, he flies off to search for ants or other small insects. After a time I raise my hand and call. Back he comes like a flash, and, hovering more like a large moth than a bird, he perches on my fingers, singing at the same time a soft little song that is a method of speech." This is a suggestion of the intimacy of the writer with the creatures he describes. The illustrations of the book are beautiful photographs from nature, many of them colored with remarkable accuracy, placing the work in line with "The Butterfly Book," "Bird Neighbors" and the other wonderful Nature books published by Messrs. Doubleday and Page.

School Sanitation and Decoration. By Severance Burrage and Henry T. Bailey. (D. C. Heath & Co. Illus. \$1.50.) This is an important and attractive book which should be in the hands not only of all school officials and teachers, but also of parents and all others who are interested in the public schools. Mr. Bailey contributes three chapters upon the artistic treatment of the school room and one on beauty in school work. All of this is profusely illustrated, and much of it is as applicable to the home as to the school. There is a series of beautiful photogravures of typical works of art, with brief comments upon their decorative value. Another series of plates presents examples of artistic school work with suggestions, and there are classified lists of works of art suited to the different school grades. The rest of the book, equally interesting and even more important, treats of the site of the building, its construction, furnishing, ventilation, heat and lighting, sanitary problems, contagious

diseases and eyesight. This also is capable of wider application and it is adequately illustrated. We know of no book of equal value upon these important themes.

The Turn of the Road. By Eugenia Brooks Frothingham. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 12mo. \$1.50.) This is not a hammock book but a character study of real merit and power which yet easily holds the attention as well as repays thought. The interest is centered on two characters, a strong man and a strong woman. Although the "strong woman" is no new product, it must be admitted that modern social conditions have developed a distinctly new type of her. "You can't stop the modern woman from doing." Marcella and the Winifred of this book could not have been imagined by Sir Walter. The eager reaching out for power—how she strove and failed and won—that is the story. Yet not all the story because there is the strong man and *his* ambition.

The King's Pawn. By Hamilton Drummond. (Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.) A capital story of adventure with a historical setting of the days of Henry of Navarre. Delight in the story is the uppermost emotion in reading, but the history is the more deeply impressive for being unobtrusive. The pictures of feudalism, at its best and at its worst, are graphic. The character of Henry who could not be cured of being a boy, is vividly set forth in all its charm as well as in the weakness which later caused him "to buy a throne with a Mass." The third element of pleasure in the book is its beautiful English. The style is simple, direct, strong and smooth. Page after page flows by with hardly a word of Latin origin. Nor are we tricked into the belief of a historical atmosphere by the use of such expressions as "gadzooks," "odsbodikins," "meseemeth," etc. Such tricks have brought the historical narrative into bad repute, but "The King's Pawn" sets it on the high plane of pleasure and usefulness where it belongs.

A Carolina Cavalier. By George Cary Eggleston. (Lothrop Pub. Co., Boston. 12mo. \$1.50. pp. 448.) Bancroft says of South Carolina when over-run by British troops during the Revolution: "Her sons were to bring her back to her place in the republic, after suffering more, and daring more and achieving more than the men of any other state." "A Carolina Cavalier" is a thrilling story of the deeds of some of these sons—and daughters. There are beautiful women and brave men, heroic deeds, mysterious situations and true love running a troubled course. The basis of the story is historic, presenting in strong and graceful style the situation in the Carolinas during the British invasion of 1780, when Rutledge was Governor and Marion was leading in that remarkable guerilla warfare which turned the tide of British success.

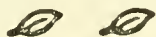
Music at Wellesley College

At the vesper service, March 10, Mr. C. B. Shirley, tenor, of Boston, sang. Mr. Shirley is a very intelligent singer, and among other things, better known, sang a setting of "Crossing the Bar" by Rutenbar. The Wellesley College choir gave an anthem by M. B. Foster, "Is it nothing

to you?", a Lenten sermon in musical tones. At the Senior concert, March 11, the principal attraction was Miss Maud Powell, the American violinist. Miss Powell played magnificently, and will successfully bear comparison with any of the violinists that are heard in Symphony Hall. Her tone is full, free and almost human in quality; her enthusiasm is unlimited; she plays always in tune. Her program was very good, both in quality and in range.

The Lenten-Easter vespers, March 24, was divided into two parts. The first presenting the death of Christ on the cross; the second, His resurrection. For the former the music was the Bach chorale, "O sacred Head now wounded," and selections from T. Dubois's "The Seven Last Words of Christ." For the latter, "Ego sum resurrectio" and "Felix culpa" from Gounod's "Mors et Vita," followed by "Be thou faithful unto death" from Mendelssohn's "Saint Paul," an anthem "Break forth into Joy" (Barnby) and "Onward, Christian Soldiers" (Macdougall.) The Albion Quartette (Messrs. T. E. Johnson, C. B. Shirley, G. H. Remele, G. R. Clark), Miss Edith Torrey, soprano, the Wellesley College choir and Associate Professor Macdougall rendered the music. The aim was to make the service a sympathetic, devotional presentation of the subject largely through musical channels. These vesper services are in no sense concerts.

March 25, Miss Anna Miller Wood, mezzo-contralto, and Miss Carolyn Belcher, violinist, Miss Blanche Tibbitts and Miss Gertrude Belcher, accompanists, gave a voice and violin recital in College Hall chapel. Miss Wood is a very capable artist, with a charming stage presence; her voice is of good range, and she has the power of coloring it so that she seems to have several voices. Miss Wood's program was of unusual range; her enunciation is very good, and the quality of her voice very pleasing. Altogether she is as versatile and interesting a singer as we have in Boston. Miss Wood is a San Francisco girl and sings in Arthur Foote's choir. Miss Belcher is hardly out of her "teens," but has had a long course of study in Boston and at the Hochschule. She has a well-developed execution, plays in tune, and has much enthusiasm. Her tone is full, and she has unusual energy for so young a public player.



Wellesley Club

The last business meeting of the Club year, postponed from the 18th because of the town meeting, was held at the Brunswick on Wednesday, the 20th. Its subject was the possibilities for a sewerage system for Wellesley, and the guest of the evening was Mr. X. H. Goodenough, chief engineer of the State Board of Health. Mr. George A. Kimball, member of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission, also was present.

Mr. Goodenough's talk was the right kind from the right man. It is doubtful if any other man could have presented what the Club wanted to know in as complete and accurate a manner. Stereoptican pictures were shown of filter beds in use and in process of construction in several Massachusetts towns. The speaker gave the cost of the different beds and systems, explained their operation and results, and answered many questions, both during the exhibition of the views and afterward. In his opinion, while it would be possible for the whole town to drain into a projected metropolitan sewer which may be constructed to some nearby part of Newton, the expense of so doing would be about \$3,000 per year greater than turning the sewage from that part of the town near the Falls into the present Newton sewer, and disposing of sewage from the remainder of the town on sewage beds.

There are in town two areas suitable for this purpose. One near the junction of Waban brook and the Charles river, to which sewage would flow by gravity, and one near Blossom street, whose use would require pumping. When this proposed high level metropolitan sewer will be built is uncertain, and while the Newton sewer from the Falls and its connections are now worked nearly to their full capacity, they will be relieved by a metropolitan sewer now under construction to an extent which will enable them to take a part of the Wellesley sewage for the next seventeen years.

In Mr. Goodenough's opinion there was little or no possibility that the scheme of a metropolitan sewer from Worcester to the sea ever would become a reality. The sewage beds of both Framingham and Natick are situated on the Worcester turnpike, about four miles from Wellesley, and the practical workings of this method, therefore, may easily be seen.

Young People's Department

[Children's bright sayings, hitherto unpublished, are solicited for this department.]

A five year old boy at Harvard, Mass., having heard of the Queen's death, asked his mother if there would be another queen now. She replied that there would be a king next, whereupon he promptly inquired, "And when the king dies will there be an ace?"

Little Fred was tying paper boots on the kitten's paws when his aunt remonstrated with him, saying, "Why, Fred, I thought you belonged to the Band of Mercy!" "So I do," said Fred, "but," he added, apologetically, "you see, my badge is on my other coat."

If You Love Me, Say So

(Written as a school exercise by a pupil in the Wellesley High School.)

Your eyes are like the sunlight's gleam,
Full radiant and glowing,
And mirrored in their depths, I deem
There is a love-knot growing,
Which looks at me from out those orbs
And 'round my heart entwines so,
That, though I love you dearly,
I don't quite dare to say so.

Your saucy, pouting lips I ween
Hold sweetness from the morning;
And oft sweet smiles reveal between
Two rows of pearl adorning;
But when those silken locks hang down,
And o'er your shoulders play so,
It seems as if I would go wild
That I can't, though I love you, say so.

When you are near does nature blush
From jealousy, I know;
The birds around the fountain's gush
Sing love songs to you low.
Enamored by your witching eyes
I will no more delay so,
I love you darling Aliee,
Then if you love me, say so.

* * *

Notices

Harvard Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs

The Harvard Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs, sixty to seventy-five men in the three clubs, will give a concert at the Town Hall, Saturday evening, April 27, for the benefit of the Wellesley Golf Club. This is the first time that Wellesley has had an opportunity to listen to all Harvard's musical clubs in one evening, and it is proposed to make it not only the best entertainment of the year, but a prominent social event.

Reserved seats will be placed on sale simultaneously at Wellesley, Wellesley Hills and the College, due notice of which will soon be given.

Newton Hospital

The following facts about the Wellesley free bed are worthy of careful thought: "Since September 21st it (or another) has been occupied thirty-four weeks—up to March first. Of course that means that Wellesley has had in several instances, more than one free patient there. Besides these cases we have had the use of other beds on several occasions." It is evident that there is great need for two beds for Wellesley patients. At the time when the statements above were written there were two such patients in the hospital. Mrs. H. J. Jaquith is our present official representative with the hospital, taking the place so efficiently held by Miss Bachelder. It is desirable that the churches should follow the custom of previous years and observe some Sunday as Hospital Sunday with a generous financial assistance.

Ramabai Circle

A meeting of the Ramabai Circle will be held at the house of the Misses Eastman, on Denton Road, Wellesley, at 3 p. m., Wednesday, April 10. Jewoobai, a young Hindu widow, will speak of her experiences, and there will be read a letter from the Pandita Ramabai. All ladies interested in this work are cordially invited to be present.

Resolutions

At the regular monthly meeting of the Wardens and Vestry of St. Andrew's church of Wellesley, held Tuesday evening, March 5, the following resolutions were adopted and a copy was sent to Rev. Mr. Hayes:

Resolved, That we, the Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Andrew's church have received this letter of resignation of the Rev. W. E. Hayes as Rector with very great and sincere regret; and

That, inasmuch as he has been invited to a position of larger opportunities and usefulness, in a climate more favorable to the restoration of his health and strength, we have felt constrained, with great reluctance, to accept it.

Resolved, also, that we tender him, in this minute, the expression of our high appreciation of his faithful and efficient work in this parish during the past eight years; and our personal loss in terminating our very cordial and harmonious relations with him as our friend and Rector, trusting that success and happiness will attend him under the Divine Blessing in his new field of labor.

Wellesley Church News

Wellesley Congregational Church

On March 9, Mrs. Saul Seagraves died. Mrs. Seagraves was the oldest resident member of the church.

Mr. Whitman T. Winsor is still very ill.

On March 27, the "Gibson Pictures" were held in the chapel under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Society. There was a large audience, and over twenty dollars was realized.

On April 14, Mr. D. W. Waldron, of the Boston City Missions, speaks before the Christian Endeavor Society, at 6 P. M., on his work.

The church has been undergoing some repairs, and it is hoped that it will soon be newly painted.

The Sunday school is to give a concert on Easter Sunday at 6 P. M., in the church.

April 28, meeting of officers and teachers of the Sunday school at Mr. I. H. Farnham's house, at 7.30 P. M.

Wellesley Hills Congregational Church

Ladies' meetings. April 2, address by Mrs. White, of Seaman's Friend Society, 3 P. M., at Mrs. Peck's; April 16, sewing all day; at 3 P. M., annual business meeting at Mrs. Wm. H. Vaughn's.

Easter service with special music on Sunday morning, April 7, and a collection for the Wellesley free bed at the Newton hospital.

"An hour with Uncle Remus and others," for children of all ages, the grown-up children included, by Miss Newman of Wellesley College, Shaw Hall, on the afternoon of April 26, after school. Tickets for children ten cents. Adults, fifteen cents. Notice of further details later.

The semi-annual conference of churches will be held April 10 with the Leyden church, Brookline, on Beacon street, opposite Englewood Avenue. Theme: "The Redemptive Forces in the Church." Afternoon session begins at 2.30, evening session at 7.00. Address in the evening at 8.00 by Dr. Alexander McKenzie on "Jesus Christ the Redeemer." All are invited.

Unitarian Society

On March 5, the Pastor spoke to the Woman's Alliance at Roxbury on the subject of "The Significance of Christian Science."

The first meeting of the Unitarian Club was held Monday evening, March 11. Although the weather was extremely bad, there were nearly thirty of the gentlemen of the church in attendance. Mr. Isaac Sprague was elected President of the Club.

Rev. Mr. Jaynes, of West Newton, gave an admirable and helpful paper before the Woman's Alliance, on March 12, on "What to do with the Boys."

Miss Elizabeth Snyder, the Pastor's second daughter, was married at the parsonage March 19, to Mr. Lewis Prosper Delano of St. Louis.

Mr. Snyder gave a lecture, at the invitation of the Congregational Society of Wellesley Hills, on March 7, on "The Evolution of American Humor," and spoke to the Unitarian Club of Weston on March 21.

Joint service of the church and Sunday school will be held at 4 P. M. Easter Sunday.

Steps are being taken to give another Coffee Party at Maugus Hall soon after Easter.

The South Middlesex Unitarian Conference will meet at West Newton on Wednesday, April 3.

Union Vesper service was held in the church at 5 P. M., March 17. The music was in charge of Mr. George Dndley. Both pastors were present.

St. Andrew's Church

The Easter services at St. Andrew's church will be as follows: Holy Communion at 7.30 A. M.; morning prayer, Holy Communion and sermon at 11.00 A. M.; children's vespers at 4.00 P. M. The program of music for the morning service will include Te Deum and Jubilate in B flat by C. Villiers Stanford; Anthem, "I know that my Redeemer lives," Charles Vincent; Communion service in E flat by Alfred J. Eyre; Anthem, "They have taken away my Lord," Sir John Stainer.



Monthly Calendar

- April 3. Woman' Club. "Art in its Relation to Producer and Consumer." Mrs. Hartley Dennett; 2.30 P. M.
- " 3. Afternoon Tea. Mrs. John E. Oldham, Abbott Road; 4 to 6.
- " 5. Whist Club at Mrs. F. H. Stevens, Wellesley; 2.30 P. M.
- " 8. Costume Whist, in aid of the New England Peabody Home for crippled children, at 2 o'clock, at Mrs. H. A. Joslin's, Washington street, Wellesley. Non-players invited. Costumes: Baby under five years, nurse or grandmother. A fine of fifty cents without costume. Tickets fifty cents.
- " 10. Afternoon Tea. Mrs. George F. Reed, Livermore Road; 4 to 6.
- " 15. Wellesley Club.
- " 17. Afternoon Tea. Mrs. J. W. Peabody, Abbott Road; 4 to 6.
- " 17. Woman's Club. Prof. John Fiske on "Charles Lee, the Soldier of Fortune"; 7.45 P. M.
- " 18. Maugus Club. Whist; 8.00 P. M.
- " 24. Afternoon Tea. Mrs. C. C. Henry, Washington street; 4 to 6.
- " 25. Maugus Club. Matinee whist.
- " 26. "Uncle Remus." Shaw Hall; 4. P. M.
- " 27. Harvard Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Club. Town Hall; 8.00 P. M.
- May 1. Woman's Club. Annual meeting. Tea; 2.30 P. M.
- " 3. Maugus Club Minstrels; 8.00 P. M.
- " 4. " " 8.00 P. M.

COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR APRIL.

- April 9. Term opens.
- " 15. Pianoforte and violin recital. Miss Mary A. Stowell, pianist; Mr. Karl Ondrieck, of the Kneisel Quartette, violinist.
- " 21. Prof. Brown preaches; 11.00 A. M.
- " 28. Dr. Donald preaches; 11.00 A. M.
- " 29. Mr. William C. Hammond, organist of Mount Holyoke, will give an organ recital in The Memorial Chapel at 7.30 P. M. To this recital all townspeople are invited.



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Maugus Club Minstrels

Office of Manager

To the City Editor of "Our Town":

Having heard that we can secure a page in your valuable periodical for advertising purposes, we beg to state that the Maugus Club Minstrels will hold their annual burst of melody and refined wit in their popular auditorium on Abbott Road, on the evenings of the third and fourth of May. Promptly at eight by the village clock, the curtains will be parted, regardless of cost.

We would say, in behalf of the young men who have so nobly sacrificed their many evenings for the good of the cause, that the show will be the "*bell con*" entertainment of the season. We have again secured the valuable services of Rag-Time Willey, the *matinée* favorite, who will dispense sweet music to the eager throng.

All the well-known favorites—ex-selectmen and field drivers—will positively appear at both performances. The great popularity of the members of the "Troupe" has occasioned so large a demand for tickets, we find that we can easily dispense with the customary list of patronesses.

On the mornings of said performances, schools will close, in order to give the young folks an opportunity to witness our magnificent and stupendous street pageant. In order to allay the fears of anxious parents, we positively announce that all wild animals will be accompanied by their trainers and under strict surveillance. No money has been spared to make this the grandest spectacle ever witnessed by our townsmen. Forming in Elm Park (L. A. W.) Square, the parade will start promptly at nine o'clock, passing through all the principal boulevards of the town, and terminate at the big tent on Cusack's Park, where it will be reviewed by Colonel Pratt and son, and then sink out of sight.

A special "posse" of mounted police will keep the streets, over which the parade passes, free from carriages and "autos," so that one and all will have an equal opportunity of seeing the parade, without the danger of runaways or similar occurrences.

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N. B. No tickets sold to speculators

There will be but five people allowed in each box

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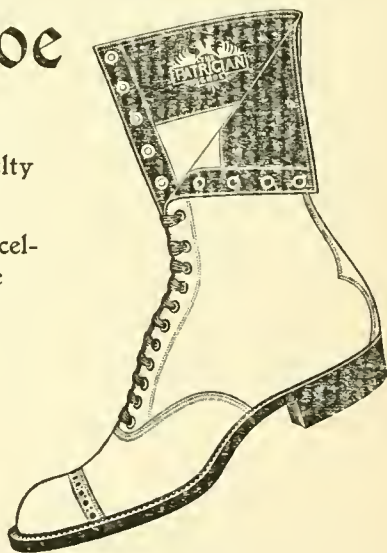
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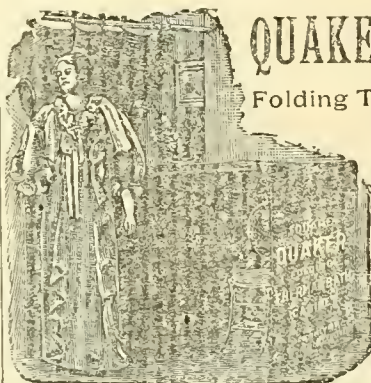
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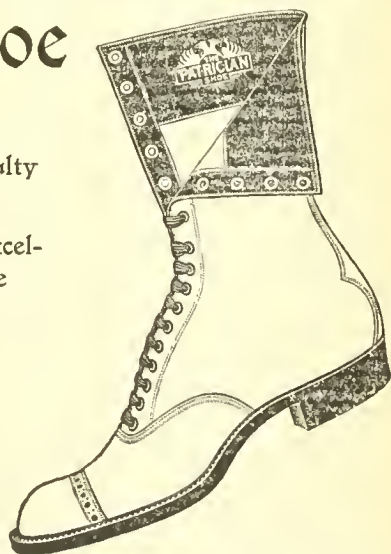
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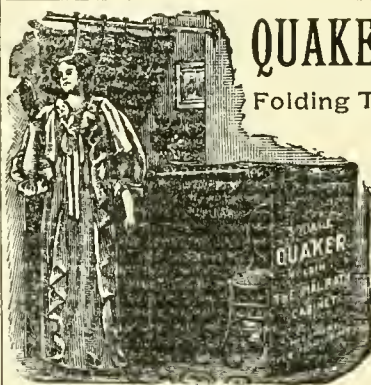
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Isaiah Henry Farnham

By Edward H. Chandler



WHEN a man of strong personal character, and of unusual stability of moral purpose, is suddenly taken out of the community in which he has made his home, a certain amount of vitality goes with him. Whether the individuals who compose such a community are aware of it or not, there is a common life which binds them together and gives them a united power. Whatever makes for strength in this common life is for the good of all; and whatever is weak is to the detriment of all. Good men cannot live unto themselves. Every one about them shares the influence of their goodness and is so much the poorer when that influence ceases.

So it is that Wellesley may truly feel the poorer for the loss of Mr. Farnham's bodily presence as a resident of the town. It is upon character such as his that the best achievements of this earthly life are based. Quiet, faithful, accustomed to attend scrupulously to the proper conduct of his business, eminently fair in his dealings, always ready to be helpful, always even-tempered, and with a simple faith in the religious truths in which he had been reared from childhood, he added to the community of Wellesley an element of life which it can less afford to lose than anything else it possesses.

Death always comes as a shock, even when it is anticipated. But

a death so sudden and caused so without reason is a stunning blow. It is idle to draw conclusions from it. Let it be enough to say that when a man dies in the midst of his work, with the fruits of his life effort visible about him, and with the respect and confidence of those who have worked with him, he leaves no uncertain memory behind. Posterity will never have to apologize for him. Perhaps his vital influence is actually the stronger because of the very manner of his taking off.

The story of Mr. Farnham's life of nearly fifty years is one more illustration of New England character working along its most effective line of development. A country boy, born in the little village of Woolwich, Maine, he was early in life thrown on his own resources of inventiveness. In his early boyhood the family moved to Sabattus, where the father had charge of the general store and the telegraph office. Here the son gained his first acquaintance with the electrical science in which he later became so proficient. When he was seventeen, the family returned to Woolwich and his father took charge of the newly-established railroad station. By this time he had developed much ingenuity in electrical devices, and in Woolwich he constructed one of the first two telephones in the state of Maine. His line connected the station with his home. The telephone was fastened in the tall back of a bedstead, all the parts being home-made. In later years this telephone has been exhibited as one of the remarkable triumphs of inventive genius. It was not many months before the first telephone exchange was established in Portland, with Mr. Farnham and a boy as the sole operators. From that day to the present time he has advanced in his ability as an electrician with the rapid development of the science. Many of the most effective appliances in connection with the central telephone exchanges are the results of his constant study of the problems as they have been presented. Very few men have been so identified with the telephone science and have followed it so closely from its first beginnings. For this reason very few men are able to fill the office now left vacant.

In Wellesley, Mr. Farnham has always been a good citizen. Although trained in a different religious denomination from that of the church near his home, he waived his personal prejudices and entered gladly into the local church work, doing his part without complaint and with an unfailing cordiality. For the past few months, in an official position, he has shown how readily he could lead others to follow him in definite religious work. In his home he has been untiring in his devotion, and his children feel the loss of a genuine companion as well as of

a beloved father. In public affairs his fellow-townsmen know him as one who was on hand to serve the town, and who never let personal feelings prevent his public service from being genuine.

It is good to stop for a moment and think what it is in the life of a community that makes the finer products, and creates the atmosphere that every one likes to breathe. The more familiar we are with men of Mr. Farnham's character the clearer we shall understand the things that abide and make for righteousness.

Some French Characteristics

By Edward Sherman Farwell

U. S. Agent at Paris Exposition



THE American of today is generally surprised, during his first shopping experiences in the French capital, to find that in many things he might have been far better served at home, and generally, too, at lower prices. The old idea that anything French must necessarily be better than if it were American is slow to die, partly of course because in some things the French still excel; but when one's landlady offers him as a latch key to his apartment a piece of wrought iron, more bulky than the whole bunch of Yankee keys in his pocket, when he vainly scours the French shoe shops for comfortable footwear, when he inquires unsuccessfully for many articles of convenience common enough at home, when the barbers have nothing to offer but the ordinary low arm chair in which to seat him for tonsorial treatment, when his womankind—entranced by the sight of beautiful fabrics and carried away by the fetching designs of madeup garments in the dressmakers' windows—lose all patience in wearisome, exasperating and often useless attempts to secure a "fit," he begins to suspect that there may have been some mistake, and that the present relations of the French metropolis to the rest of the world are not in all respects what they once were.

Such is the fact. While the "everlasting Yankee" has been busy inventing and perfecting everything on which he could lay his hand, never satisfied today with what answered for yesterday, the French have lagged woefully behind; so far behind in some respects, indeed, that one is almost tempted to think of this as a less severe case of the

Chinese disease—arrested development. Undoubtedly, twenty-five or thirty years ago French manufactures were far better than ours and shone resplendent by comparison, but, except in a limited sense, it is no longer so.

One might instance many examples of the superiority of American over French products and operations, from the small wares of a lady's work basket to garden tools and farm implements. In the parks of Paris men are still seen clipping the grass, not with modern mowers, but with ancient—very ancient, straight-swathed—scythes. The work, notwithstanding the clumsy look of the implements, is performed with a skill that is characteristic of the slow and painstaking French workman, leaving a smoother surface than that which follows the more rapid American clipper. The "Fairy" step-ladder, dear to the hearts of American housekeepers, is unknown; a heavy, and primitive looking affair, consisting of two hand-made ladders, hinged at their tops and opening in the form of a big A, is universally used in its place.

Notwithstanding the well-earned fame of the sewers of Paris, there are parts of the city where sewer connection has not yet been enforced upon householders, and the court—and sometimes the house itself—reeks of the objectionable cesspool, the occasional emptying of which continues to be one of the midnight horrors of the polite city. Satisfactory sanitary arrangements, sometimes including even bath tubs, are generally found now in the better class of hotels and pensions, as well as in the residences of the wealthy. In the homes of the lower middle classes and the dwellings of the poor, however, the sanitary arrangements are generally of a primitive, often of a rude, nature, quite shocking to American sensibilities, while the bath tub is a thing unknown. The casual sojourner in one of the ordinary pensions, who finds this convenience among the missing quantities at his caravanserie, has, however, one unique resource in Paris: Several bath supply establishments stand ready upon notification to send an outfit to his room with little delay, two men appearing with a small truck, of peculiar construction, upon which are borne a big copper bath tub and tanks of water. The first is placed in his room, and, being quickly filled with water of whatever temperature he may require, he finds it possible thus to "take his ease in his inn" for a moderate consideration.

One of the first things to catch the wondering eye of the American and provoke exclamations of surprise in this beautiful city, is the clumsy and mirth-provoking (until he has to use it) system of street cars, or "trams," which lumber slowly and painfully through its mag-

nificent boulevards, puffing and jerking their double-decked enormities along like some ridiculous dry-land relatives of the Chinese junk. To ride in one is to be well shaken up, which, however, like horseback riding, may have a hygienic value. There are certain indications that even Frenchmen desire to see improvements in this direction. A line of electric cars, modelled somewhat upon the American idea, has lately begun to operate in a single quarter of the city, which, though hampered by official restrictions, offers comfortable transportation to all who can obtain seats. An underground road is also in process of construction, and has already in operation a line across the city nearly parallel with the Seine. This is quite up to date in appearance and equipment, and seems open to no other serious objection than that they do not yet appear to have mastered the problem of how to operate so modern a system without vexatious delays and rather frequent accidents. Aside from these, the city is dependent upon methods of street transportation of most antiquated types, hardly adequate to the demands of travel in ordinary times, and failing utterly under the pressure of crowds. The "numero" system and the iron-clad rule of carrying in each car or "bus" only the number who can be seated, proves but an irritating restriction in such congested times as those of the Exposition, when it was no uncommon thing to see thousands of people obliged to stand an hour or more, often in the rain, too, awaiting the slow process of being taken up, forty or fifty at a time, by the occasional and leisurely omnibus or tram.

One is always running up against red-tapism and arbitrary rules in Paris. There is, in the east end of the city, situated in the midst of a densely populated quarter, a very beautiful and picturesque park, ingeniously contrived out of the remains of an old quarry—Parc des Buttes Chaumont is its name—which reflects great credit upon the originality, good taste and skill of the French as landscape gardeners. It is not often found, I fancy, by transient visitors, though well worth some trouble and time. Taking my wife and a friend there one day, especially that they might ascend a rather romantic path to a little temple placed upon a rocky eminence, affording a fine and extensive view over Paris and a part of the surrounding country, I was surprised to find the path roped off and a policeman on guard. He was polite but inexorable. On account of a band concert below, the way was barred and this delightful bit temporarily closed to the public. The restriction was a typical one, quite arbitrary and senseless, but one gets accus-

tomed to such things in Paris, where the populace are universally treated like children and the authorities fear to allow them the smallest unrestricted liberty. Gens d'armes are thickly sprinkled through all audiences; at theatres, operas, concerts, etc., they watch you to see that you do not fall over the balcony into the orchestra, and I have seen them offer such interference with members of the audience as would be thought insufferable impertinence among English-speaking people, though French audiences and crowds are not only docile but well behaved.

But Paris is not France, and these observations are less true in some parts of France than in Paris. It remains to be said, however, that, much more than the English or Americans, the French are provincial. They are homeloving and patriotic to the extent of being suspicious and hostile towards all inventions and innovations not their own. They are also self satisfied; the story has passed into a proverb of the Frenchman who, being asked why his compatriots did not travel more, replied, "Why should they? Have they not everything here in Paris?"

Music Study in Wellesley College

By H. C. Macdougall



THE ideas underlying the study of music in Wellesley College are that it is a valuable form of mental discipline; that music is a language with a literature, its serious study bringing ample reward; that the department of music should concern itself with the whole body of students and not make plans for the few who have had musical experience or who desire professional training.

There are three three-hour courses in the theory of music at Wellesley open to all students except freshmen. These are elective courses, and stand on the same footing as the electives in any department. A student taking these courses in the proper sequence ought to be able to judge intelligently of musical compositions and performances. The courses also furnish a substantial foundation for special study at professional schools, while in certain aspects they are broader than strictly professional courses.

After the establishment of the department of music, the Wellesley College music school occupied a somewhat anomalous position. Its practical importance, however, justifies its existence. Music Hall is a

building of thirty-eight rooms for lectures, lessons and practising. There are able and experienced teachers of the voice, pianoforte and violin. A large proportion of the students in practical music are studying, or have studied, the courses in theory. It is probable that action will be taken before long looking to the compulsory study of theory on the part of all students of vocal and instrumental music. A five years' course is arranged for students who wish to continue musical and academic studies through their college course. This course leads to the bachelor's degree and to the certificate of the department of music. There are disadvantages connected with the five years' course, but, on the whole, it preserves the bachelor's degree from vitiation and gives to girls who wish to carry music-study into professional schools the best possible foundation. There is a small but excellent library of music in Music Hall, and a useful collection of works on music in the College Hall library. There are three pipe organs in College buildings; two of these are large instruments, and the Memorial Chapel organ is of the latest type of electro-pneumatic construction.

Music Hall contains an equipment of pianofortes for practice. The department carries on a series of high-class fortnightly concerts by the best artists, during the year, open to every student. In these the educational idea is kept well to the front, and while it is recognized that the hearing of music in itself may have little educational value, those who are studying music may derive much profit from the concerts. The head of the department is also the organist and choirmaster of the College. It is true that his work in the Memorial Chapel does not strictly come under the head of department work, still he is not insensible of the privilege of serving the College as a whole. *Non ministrari, sed ministrare.* Music bears an important part in worship, and the morning chapel service ought to be so conducted that it give a spiritual uplift, a moral stimulus, a mental energy for the whole day. Daily (week days, except Mondays and Sundays) the choir, twenty-four voices, ministers reverently and beautifully. Vesper services with special music are held every two weeks. To these all interested are invited. It is impossible to provide for all lovers of music in College Hall Chapel. It seats only six hundred. The Memorial Chapel, however, has ample seating capacity.

To quote Professor Waldo S. Pratt in the December "Atlantic": "It is clear that our time has begun to demand a higher educational treatment of music, simply because music affects the social life widely and profoundly."

The Convalescent Home

By a Friend



WE all know that the people who live in a place are often less familiar with its sights and institutions than those who are its occasional visitors. This may account for the fact that so few apparently of the townspeople of Wellesley are familiar with the work of the Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital—which is in their midst—which may well enlist their deepest sympathy and develop their truest Christian spirit. The Convalescent Home is auxiliary to the Children's Hospital, and, as its name suggests, it was started with the object of bringing out from the hospital those children who, having sufficiently recovered to leave the larger establishment, are yet not fit to return to their own homes, and to whom the advantage of thorough recuperation in the country must be an inestimable boon.

About twenty years ago, a small house was secured at Wellesley, into which a few little patients at a time could be sent from the hospital, and the experiment thus made at once proved that the thought of those who were at the helm had been true and necessary. In 1892, the present building was opened by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Brooks, Bishop of Massachusetts, the ground on which it stands—thirty acres in extent—having been given by Mr. H. H. Hunnewell. There were at that time twenty-eight beds, and 120 children were treated in that and the following year. In 1894, so great had become the advantages of the Home, in relation to the Hospital, the Hospital staff earnestly wished to have their auxiliary institution kept open during the winter months. Since that year the latter has never been closed. There are now fifty permanent beds and several emergency cots, and it goes without saying that this increase of accommodation has entailed a large added expenditure, and much more work.

The coming out from the Hospital into the pure, bracing air of the country, instead of returning only half well to close, crowded homes, the influences of the large surroundings, the contact with the earth and flowers and grass, the constant care and watchfulness are beyond expression necessary to the complete recovery of the children and to their possible future usefulness in life. A room has recently been fitted up with all the modern appliances for surgical dressings, and



CONVALESCENT HOME

therefore the actual care of the sufferers can go on here, as it was begun at the Hospital, and the children can be brought to the country sooner than they could have been otherwise. There has been at the Home until very lately one of the Sisters of St. Margaret's. The Sisters are in charge of the Hospital in town, and it must be evident that the same oversight which they exercise in the larger is equally necessary in the smaller institution. It is to be hoped that very shortly one of the Sisters will again be permanently in charge of the Convalescent Home.

We wish to present to the people of Wellesley, then, a suggestion of the opportunity offered to them by this Convalescent Home. It is in their midst. This is a sufficient reason for their regarding it with special interest; and the Home needs such interest and such efforts. If anyone asks "What can we do?" we would suggest: First, that every one who is able may visit the Home, thereby obtaining a personal knowledge of its work and its needs. Nothing insures interest in a good work so much as personal contact with it. Go to the Home, visit it, and see what it is doing. Then you can be present on the Donation Day, the date of which will be given in due time. The people of Wellesley may rightly feel some pride in the town's being well represented at this time and it will do them good, in turn, to be there. And then, of course, money is needed. Larger means are continually demanded to meet the always increasing requirements of an establishment like this, whose growth ought to be constant. A home like this one is designed for the relief of children who cannot be cared for by their own families, and the public are really responsible for the support of such beneficent enterprises. Every person has his or her share of the duty of supporting the hospitals and homes of our great modern civilization. Indeed, a human life becomes narrow and sordid that is not in some way exercising itself in Christian charity, and in ministering to Christ's people in Christ's name. There is abundant opportunity, therefore, for the people at Wellesley to exhibit individual interest in, and extend help to the Convalescent Home, which will encourage the Board of Managers in their noble work, and which will be of unspeakable advantage to every one who has a part in the work, however small this part may be.



Gillig missed his pocketbook the other morning and at once advertised for it. When he returned home in the evening he found it in the pocket of his other trousers. "Mein cracious!" he said, "but it pays to advertise."—*Exchange.*

Third Annual Report of the Friendly Aid Committee



URING the past year twenty-one cases have been reported to the Committee. Eighteen are new this year. Two cases required only hospital treatment, which they received in the Free Bed. Four wanted employment and declined other aid. One family receives aid from the town by our recommendation. Three families have been well cared for by the churches to which they belong. The churches are also generous with aid to families other than their own. Three families have left town. No part of our work has been more satisfactory than assisting such families to go from a place where a variety of work is hard to find to towns where they can hope to have regular employment.

Every case reported to us has been investigated with the earnest effort to be tactful and sympathetic, and at the same time judicious; that is, reasonably judicious. We do not stop to study sociology when we find a mother hopelessly ill, or children thinly clad in cold weather, or people out of work and suffering from hunger. The Committee exists to find out the truth as to such needs, to discover the proper sources of help and to give temporary aid while these inquiries are being made. As far as possible we try to be simply a medium of communication. It is a pleasure to testify to the readiness with which our appeals for definite cases are met. There are many good deeds set down in our records which we are not at liberty to acknowledge publicly. Money, clothing and nourishing food have been liberally provided. Coal was given to a man who had never applied to the town, and shrank from doing so with praiseworthy pride. Neighborly visits and a little private help are the most common needs, but once in a while a visitor finds a piece of "the submerged truth," poverty and degradation brought from Central Europe to our very doors.

The visiting has been done chiefly by Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. Carret and Mrs. Norcross, who are our regular visitors.

The summer kindergartens at Wellesley and in Cedar street were successfully carried on and were fully reported in the autumn. The sewing school in Cedar street numbers fifteen regular members, and has

had a prosperous year under the management of Miss Robson and Mrs. Edward W. Perkins. About 112 articles of clothing have been given, many of them in excellent condition, ready for use. We try to provide garments promptly at the request of the teachers. We feel that this is an important part of our work. We regret that calls for infants' clothing often finds the maternity trunk empty, and Mrs. Brown would be glad of more contributions for that.

The King's Daughters have rendered valuable assistance and have provided thirty new garments, besides doing considerable mending.

It will be remembered that our chairman was appointed a member of the Town Committee on the Poor Farm. This report was presented and accepted at the March town meeting, but no action was taken on the recommendations.

Members of Committee for year 1900-1901:

Mrs. W. O. Robson, Chairman	Mrs. Margaret C. Farwell, Secretary
Mrs. A. E. Brown, Treasurer	
Mrs. Hannah T. Carret	Mrs. Helen M. Norcross
Mrs. Albert Jennings	Miss Mary C. Sawyer
Mrs. Margaret A. Jones	Miss Theresa M. Lally
Mrs. Delia E. Lauderburn	*Mrs. Elizabeth T. Ingraham
Mrs. Annie M. Morse	*Miss Mary C. Bachelder

* Resigned during the year.

*H. M. Brown, Treas., in account with Friendly Aid Committee.
April 25, 1900, to April 25, 1901.*

GENERAL FUND	
Balance from last year,	\$49 86
Contributions from Club members,	53 50
Interest,	62
	<hr/> \$103 98
EXPENSES	
Printing and postage	\$10 75
Kindergartens	14 15
Relieving cases of distress	32 00
	<hr/> \$56 90
Balance on hand	\$ 47 08
Interest on Hospital Fund	3 68
Balance of Hospital Fund	187 60
	<hr/> \$238 36
Total money on hand	

There has been no call for the Hospital Fund this year.

Hannah M. Brown, Treasurer.

Wellesley Hills, April 25, 1901.

Some Good Books

ADVANCING THEOLOGY

There is such a thing, in spite of the musty specimens of antique prejudice which the newspapers discover here and there about the time when the Theological seminaries send forth their young. The instances that the papers placard, however, are as unlike to the majority as the six-fingered man is to the race. Here and there is a student who, in the name of science, makes a fool of himself and of the reporters. Here and there is an examining board that still lives in the Middle Ages, but the great religious body in the East certainly is alive, thoughtful, joyful and advancing.

A demonstration of this fact is to be found in the nature of four books recently received from four different publishing houses. Of Dr. Gordon's lectures on "The New Epoch for Faith" we have already spoken. Equally remarkable is "The Religion of To-morrow," which will be reviewed more fully in a later issue of OUR TOWN. A third book is * "The Influence of Christ in Modern Life" by Newell Dwight Hillis, and the fourth is † "Back to Christ" by Walter Spence.

Does any one desire to know the advancing thought of the great body of Protestant Christendom today? He will find it set forth most delightfully by Dr. Hillis, with a wealth of illustration and in charming English. He describes, for example, the true place given to man by modern science and religion. "A pseudo-science and a pseudo-theology are doing all they can to cheapen man." But in the thought of Christ human life "is shot through and through with sacredness." Speaking of the beginning, Dr. Hillis says: "That was a great day for our earth when this fragmentary God stepped into the scene. Immediately man began his creative work, as did the great God before him." Of course Dr. Hillis believes in evolution, which he calls "the doctrine of creation by gradualism rather than by instantaneous fiat," but he adds, "there is no theory of evolution that does not demand a God to make it workable." One of the most valuable chapters in the book is that on "The Swing of the Pendulum from Skepticism to Faith." Indeed the whole work was written especially for thoughtful young men "who are troubled by the skepticism of the times." And an answer is given to nearly every question which arises in the questioning mind of today, an answer sympathetic and sane.

"Back to Christ" is less rhetorical and more condensed, more evidently methodical, but its spirit and its conclusions are the same with those of Hillis and Gordon. It can be read more quickly, and will be especially valuable to teachers and as a handbook for classes of young people. It devotes a chapter each to such subjects as "The Scriptures," "The Trinity," "The Atonement," "Sin and Salvation," "Judgment," "The Larger Hope," etc. It is neither destructive nor dogmatic, but constructive, progressive and inspiring.

These four books belong practically to the same class, though in points they differ. They show how the thinking world is thinking. They represent the trend of the great mass of the live religious teachings of the day.

*"The Influence of Christ in Modern Life." Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis. (Macmillan, 8vo. 430 pages. \$1.50).

†"Back to Christ." Walter Spence. (A. C. McClurg & Co. 8vo. 227 pages. \$1.00).

TWO GOOD NOVELS

LORD JIM

A romance, by Joseph Conrad. (Doubleday, Page & Co. 12mo. \$1.50). Three kinds of people will read this queerest of books. Those who have felt "the mystery of the ships and the magic of the sea," and those who know or can imagine the glamour of the tropics.

"If you've 'eard the East a-calling you wont never 'eed naught else."

In the third class are those who enjoy a psychological study. Who has not asked himself, "Could I trust myself in a great and awful emergency, or should I fail?" The officer of a ship must ask himself this question every day or else—dare to take the answer for granted. The hero of this book was "not afraid of death, he was afraid of the emergency." The account of how he met the catastrophe of his life and the results on his after career makes up the story. The subtle balancing of the pros and cons of his character reminds us of "The Ring and the Book." There are many passages of great beauty and dramatic power.

IN HOSTILE RED

By J. A. Altsheler. (Doubleday, Page & Co. 12mo. \$1.50.) A story of the British occupation of Philadelphia in the dark days of our Revolution and ending with the battle of Monmouth. The incidents are grouped about the wild pranks of two young Yankee officers who entered the city in disguise. There is room for difference of opinion as to the working out of the plot, but the book is not the less interesting. The underlying theme might be expressed in the response of Lafayette to the sneers of Napoleon: "Sire, the American Revolution was the grandest of causes won by skirmishes of sentinels and outposts." The individual daring and initiative of the Yankee, and the comical dismay of Sir William Howe at his enemies' disregard of "the rules of the game" are cleverly presented. Mr. Altsheler shares with a few of our modern historical novelists the power to tell a good story in good English. But he has besides a remarkable knack of his own in putting the political and military situations before us clearly and fairly and without apparent effort. Those who heard Professor Fiske's recent lecture on Charles Lee will be interested to meet "the soldier of fortune" in this story as well as the kindly Sir William Howe.

A NEW EDITION OF CLASSIC FICTION

Thackeray, Dickens and Scott, who would not like to have these masters of fiction in compact and handy form? Thomas Nelson and Sons have made it possible. The "New Century Library" is a marvel of book-making. Each volume is complete and small enough to be easily carried in the pocket. Here for example is *Pendennis*, 920 pages, weighing eight ounces, and yet printed in type larger than our two-volume library editions. The secret is in the wonderful opaque India paper on which the book is printed. For impressiveness give us folios. But for a companion of our walks and travels, the beloved friend to which we can turn for delight at any moment, give us these dainty and charming little books. (Thos. Nelson & Sons. Cloth, \$1.00; leather, limp, \$1.25).

SOMETHING EDUCATIONAL

HOME AND SCHOOL CLASSICS

(D. C. Heath & Co. 10 and 15 cents, paper; 25 cents cloth.) One of the questions which wise mothers and teachers are always asking is "What shall I give the children to read?" In these volumes Mr. Heath has gone far toward answering the question. Here is "good reading for children of every age" at a price so moderate that every one may purchase it. Robinson Crusoe and Munchausen, edited by Edward Everett Hale, Gullivers Travels, edited by Supt. Balliet, Martineau's The Crofton Boys, edited by W. Elliot Griffis, and other books ranging from "Nursery Classics" to Hamerton, Irving and Shakespeare. Send for the publishers' list giving classification according to school grades.

AMERICAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

By John Swett. (American Book Company, N. Y. 12mo. \$1.00.) The present struggles of a few educated Russians for liberty, and the awful example of the Spanish-American countries which have liberty and no education, make the first part of this book seem especially valuable just now. The history of the growth of our free school system throughout the United States, is skilfully compacted into half this small volume. Massachusetts, of course, makes the best showing from the days when Col. Endecott called "a whole town meeting about the fences and a free skooles," to the present day when the average child of Massachusetts has twice as much schooling as the average child of the nation. Dr. W. T. Harris calls attention to the fact that the wealth-producing power of this state stands in about the same ratio. The second part of the book, on Pedagogics is intended, we suppose, to be used as a manual by teachers. It will be even more useful to bewildered modern parents, because it shows briefly and simply what have been the changes in methods. In many cases reasons are given for making these changes. The views presented on the subject of arithmetic and of Manual Training are especially to be commended.

CONCERNING CHILDREN

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman. (Small, Maynard & Co. 12mo. \$1.25.) The first chapter on "The Precious Ten," emphasizing the importance of the decade of youth following the fifteenth year, contains the most important lessons of the book. "The sowing of wild oats would be far less harmful if sowed in the autumn instead of in the spring." This is a good text. We wish Mrs. Gilman had spent more time on it. But the book is mostly concerned with younger children, and wittily scores many defects of parental treatment. A chapter on "Too much consideration" is especially good, and rightly condemns the constant consulting of childish preferences, as for example at meals. "Teachable Ethics" lays wise stress on the mother's duty to train the child in ethical thought and action. The writer's philosophy of punishment may be surmised from the title "The burnt child dreads the slipper." Concerning the education of the child we do not believe, as the author seems to, that it should always be made interesting. We do not know any field of labor in which the average student must not arrive at the joy of proficiency by a more or less lengthy experience of drudgery. The larger part of this book, however, is an appeal for a "baby-garden" to precede the kindergarten. This for a twofold reason: that the infant may be under the care of experts, and that the mother may be free to devote herself to some chosen occupation. Doubtless the *crèche* is better than the gutter for the children of the poor, and good for the children of the mother who turns her babies over to the ignorant nurse in answer to the demands of society and selfishness. The chapter on the nurse maid provides food for reflection. Still the poorest home with mother love is better than the most richly endowed baby-garden. We doubt if Mrs. Gilman will persuade many mothers by her witty speech, and indeed she seems to feel that she is leading a forlorn hope. The mothers who most need her advice will not be alas, the ones who will read her book.

OUR TOWN

May, 1901

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MANAGING EDITOR, P. T. FARWELL, WELLESLEY HILLS
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Editorial

We have a strange method of dealing with condemned criminals, which would be almost humorous if it were not so ghastly. For instance, look at the case of that poor, wretched, ignorant Italian, Storti, who is lying under the shadow of the death penalty. Apparently there is little doubt that he committed a cold-blooded and premeditated murder, and so deserves the extreme penalty of the law, whatever that may be. Some time ago it was reported in the press that this wretched creature was dying with consumption. Elaborate descriptions were given of his daily sufferings. Now a genuinely humane feeling would seem in such a case to suggest the propriety of allowing him to quietly pass away. But the utmost resources of science were employed to prolong a wretched, painful life in order that it might be sacrificed in the chair of the executioner. The ancient Greeks were wiser than we. When a criminal was condemned to death they simply supplied him with poison, and he was found dead in his cell. But we use artificial means to keep a wretched criminal alive, and in case of serious illness postpone the execution of the dreadful sentence in order to escape the odium of killing a sick man. Since we *must* kill our criminals, why should not the State do its sickening work with the least cruelty?

A very interesting letter has been received from Rev. Mr. Hayes in San Francisco, giving his impressions of the city. Unfortunately, the letter has reached us too late for the present issue of *Our Town*, but in a future number it will be printed. With all his friends, the editors of this paper join in wishing Mr. Hayes abundant prosperity and happiness and health in his new home. We miss his kindly presence and his sympathetic aid. Of course California is further away from the Hub, but all the more need of good men there, and wherever he is Mr. Hayes will do good work.

The June number of *Our Town* will be especially devoted to Wellesley College. We have the promise of four articles which we are confident will be of interest to all our citizens, and especially to those who are interested in the College as faculty, students or alumni. We hope to illustrate the number with pictures of permanent value.

Do the subscribers to OUR TOWN wish to forward its prosperity? If so we earnestly invite them to use their influence in its behalf, and to help extend its circulation as they have opportunity. Every paper depends largely upon its friends for the extension of its influence. The Editors of the paper do not hesitate to speak in its behalf. Inasmuch as their own services are freely given, they feel at liberty to enlist the goodwill of all public-spirited citizens to the same end. Mr. Eaton and his able assistants are doing a service to the community, and they take pride in their work. The cordial response to our invitations for literary contributions explains the standard which the paper has obtained. We are not ashamed of it. We wish it could go into every home in the community. We wish it could be enlarged or published more frequently. But even as it is may we not ask for the support of every public-spirited citizen? Let our friends help.



Music at Wellesley College



ERM did not open until April 9, and there is consequently little to report for the month. On the 15th, Miss Mary A. Stowell and Mr. Karl Ondricek gave a recital in College Hall Chapel. Miss Stowell played some pianoforte pieces by Godard, Scharwenka and Saint Saens delightfully. Miss Stowell is a pianoforte teacher at the College, and was the acting head of the department for the three years ending June, 1900. Mr. Ondricek is second violin in the Kneisel Quartette, and has a facile execution and a fine, full tone. He joined Miss Stowell in a Grieg and Dvorak Sonata and played a group of violin solos. In The Memorial Chapel, April 29, Mr. William Churchill Hammond, Professor at Mount Holyoke College, gave an organ recital. Mr. Hammond is one of the best organists of New England, a most enthusiastic student of his instrument and a great favorite. At the vesper service in The Memorial Chapel, April 14, the choir gave all the music. On the evening of the 21st, Dr. Brown, of the Union Theological Seminary, gave an address with personal recollections of Sir John Stainer, who died a few weeks ago in Italy. Much of the music was from Stainer's pen.

A Dramatic Hold-Up

BY ROBERT M. BAKER

The playwright with his manuscript
Went sadly on his way,
For near a score of managers
Declined his play that day.
Then from a corner dark there sprang
A robber, bold and masked,
And of the scribe with loaded gun
His life or money asked.
"I've nothing but this play, I swear!"
The trembling scribe replied,
"And all have said it is not worth
The string with which its tied."
The robber snatched the manuscript,
And quickly sped away.
"Thank God!" the playwright said, "At last!
A man who'll take my play!"



Pleasantries

Said the teacher to the grammar class,
To which our boys belong:
"The horse and cow is in the field,
Now, what in that is wrong?"
"The cow and horse is in the field,"
Spake one in manners versed;
"Because, you know, 'tis more polite
To mention ladies first."

—*Life*

*If Germany produces germs, and Paris parasites, what does Ireland produce? Mikerobes.

Mrs. Blank found herself in a rather embarrassing situation one day when she was dining for the first time at the home of a minister. Opposite her sat the minister's little boy, a sharp-eyed little fellow of four years. While his father was asking a somewhat lengthy blessing the lady elevated her eyelids slightly and caught the eye of the little fellow opposite her. The instant his father said "Amen" the boy pointed an accusing finger toward Mrs. Blank, and cried out, shrilly, "She peeked, papa! she peeked!"—*Harper's Bazar*.

*This joke was in type before the Minstrel Show was heard of, and is no infringement on their copyright.

Wellesley Church News

Wellesley Congregational Church

During the past month, on April 14, one member of the church, Mr. William H. Flagg, has died.

On April 24, Mr. I. H. Farnham, the superintendent of the Sunday school, was shot and instantly killed in Portland, Me. On Saturday, April 27, the funeral was held in the church. A very large number of relatives and friends were present at the exercises, which were conducted by Rev. E. A. Benner and Rev. A. W. Goodnow. The Sunday school, which he dearly loved and for which he worked unceasingly, was present in a body. On Sunday evening, May 4, at 7.15 p. m., there will be a service in his memory in the church, which all are cordially invited to attend.

Three members of the church have been married during the past month. On April 8, Miss Hattie Wiswall was married to Mr. R. Winsford Denton. They are living on Washington street, Wellesley. On April 8, Mr. Robert E. Anderson was married to Miss Elsa R. Williamson, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are living in Newton Centre. On April 30, Miss Ethel M. Fuller was married to Mr. Loren F. Fletcher of Boston. They will live in Eliot.

On Sunday, May 4, the following persons are to unite with the church: By letter, from the Second Congregational Church, East Alstead, N. H., Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Locke. On confession of faith, Miss Ruth C. Wiswall.

Wellesley Hills Congregational Church

The Woman's Society held its annual meeting at the house of Mrs. Wm. H. Vaughn, April 16. Reports showed a membership of fifty, and increasing activity along all lines of work. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. E. M. Overholser; vice-presidents, Mrs. S. F. Leach, Mrs. W. F. Shattuck, Mrs. H. P. Smith, Mrs. F. L. Torrey and Mrs. L. K. Putney; secretary, Mrs. W. Parritt; treasurer, Mrs. N. W. Sanborn; auditor, Miss S. E. Dwight. The Society is preparing for a sale in the fall, by means of which it is hoped to raise the remainder of its subscription to the Church Building Fund.

The young women of the parish have assumed the expense of furnishing the new church parlor, and they have co-operated heartily in all the efforts of the Woman's Society the past season.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, the following officers were chosen (only the chairman of the committee is included): President, Roger W. Babson; vice-president, Ralph Havens; recording secretary, Edward W. Shattuck; treasurer, Robert G. Bolles; corresponding secretary, William H. Shattuck; Prayer Meeting Committee, Grace G. Henry; Lookout Committee, Mrs. N. W. Sanborn; Missionary Committee, Mrs. R. W. Babson; Sunday School Committee, Carolyn J. Peck; Music Committee, George A. Sweetser; Whatsoever Committee, Ruth Hodgkins; Social Committee, April, Grace G. Henry; May, Marion L. Peabody; June, Mr. Jacob Gale.

For notice of Afternoon Teas and entertainments see the Calendar.

Unitarian Society

The meeting of the South Middlesex Unitarian Conference was held at West Newton, April 3. Rev. Charles St. John, secretary of the American Uni-

tarian Association, spoke on "The needs of the unchurched country folk," and Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, Pastor of the Arlington Street Church, read an eloquent paper on "Three Aspects of Worship."

On Wednesday evening, April 10, the Unitarian Club of Wellesley Hills held its second regular meeting. The members dined together at the Elm Park Hotel at 6 p. m., and then listened to an admirable paper by Rev. Julian C. Jaynes, of West Newton, on the interesting subject, "What shall we do with the boys?" The paper was ably discussed by Messrs. Hardy, Gilson, Perrin, Cunningham and others.

Rev. Charles F. Dole, of Jamaica Plain, exchanged with the Pastor on April 14.

The annual church meeting was held on Tuesday evening, April 16. The ladies of the parish supplied a sumptuous supper at 6 p. m.

The Pastor spoke to the Channing Club of Boston, on Monday evening, April 22.

Two deaths occurred in the Society during the month. Mr. B. H. Spaulding, who had been ill for many months, was relieved of pain on April 19. Mr. Spaulding's death had been long expected, but young Henry Coffin Adams was ill but a few hours, and his many friends had scarcely heard of his sickness before they were shocked and grieved by the news of his death.

The Wellesley Hills Woman's Club

List of officers elected for 1901-1902: President, Mrs. Mary W. Overholser; first vice-president, Mrs. Helen M. Norcross; second vice-president, Mrs. A. Josephine Spring; recording secretary, Mrs. Sadie E. Hardy; corresponding secretary, Miss Carolyn J. Peck; treasurer, Mrs. Annie M. Morse; auditor, Miss Eva G. Wiswall; directors, Mrs. Hannah T. Carret, Mrs. M. O. Seabury, Mrs. Harriet B. Cunningham, Mrs. Mary H. Jaquith, Mrs. Ella L. Peabody, Mrs. Ella L. Torrey.

Monthly Calendar

- May 8. Afternoon Tea. Mrs. David Sonther, Church Place; 4 to 6.
" 15. Afternoon Tea. Mrs. J. B. Seabury, corner Walnut street and Florence Avenue; 4 to 6.
" 22. Afternoon Tea. Mrs. Victor J. Loring, Florence Avenue; 4 to 6.
" 29. Afternoon Tea. Mrs. Parris T. Farwell, Washington street; 4 to 6.
June 5. With Mrs. N. W. Sanborn, at 4 p. m., an illustrated talk by Mr. N. P. Sanborn, of Marblehead, on "Some American Antiquities." Tickets 25 cents.

COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR MAY

- May 6. Concert by Leonora Jackson, the distinguished American violinist. College Hall Chapel; 7.30 p. m.
" 12. Sunday. Preaching by Dr. Hyde, of Bowdoin College. The Memorial Chapel; 11 a. m.
" 19. Sunday. Preaching by D. Burton, of Chicago. The Memorial Chapel; 11 a. m.
" 26. Sunday. Preaching by Dr. Herrick, of Boston. The Memorial Chapel; 11 a. m.

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Number 6



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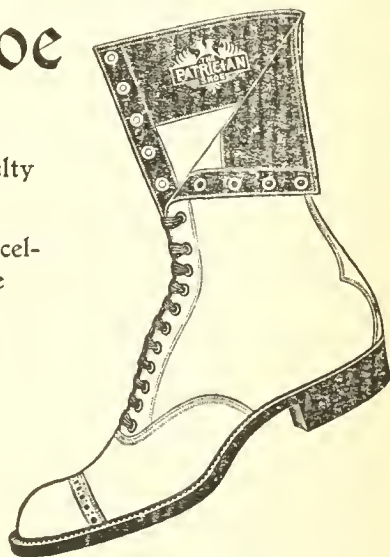
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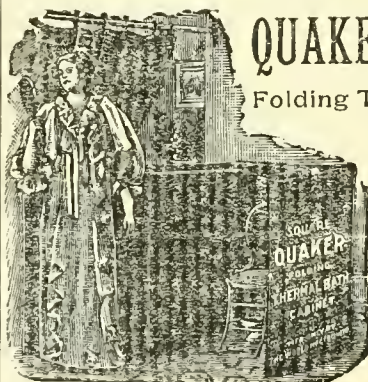
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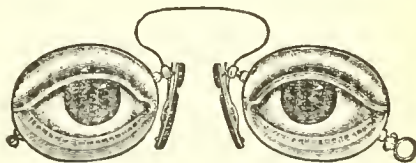
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Some of these natural beauties of our town have been depicted in an interesting book, of which many may be in ignorance. "Wellesley: an illustrated Poem," by Mr. Warren A. Rodman, was printed in 1898 by Mr. F. H. Gilson. It contains twenty-seven beautiful photographs, of which our frontispiece is one specimen, and includes all our principal public buildings and many of our most interesting scenes. Each page contains a portion of the poetic text and is framed with original border designs. All of this work, text, illustration, border, printing and binding, is the work of Wellesley men and it is well done. It is worthy of the special approval of all public-spirited citizens and lovers of the natural beauty with which our town is blessed.

The Glacier

BY ISABELLA HOWE FISKE '96

Midst earth's white pyramids securely set,
I, nature's Sphinx, superior to time's stings,
Am prison of creation's hidden things
That cannot forth to light for ages yet;
Time's secrets only I can know
Who saw unfold earth's embryo,—
A silent keeper who cannot forget.
Man's day shall pass a quick-closing door,
Whose forty centuries are to me no more
Than is his own ephemeral violet.

Great forces battle, heart-deep, in my breast,
Where are within me chained the souls of streams
That struggle sunward with prismatic gleams
Of blues and reds and colors yet unguessed;
My deep ice-molecules, bound each to each,
Whose myriad passions long for speech,
Hold all the sun-flames of the east and west,
And these are kin to that day, centuries slow,
When God spoke mightily, and it was so,
And the world moved from chaos into rest.

Into earth-anarchy these strive again,
But only sunshine can unlock the gates
Where the ice-torrent, ever-baffled, waits
In the spring's leash, and frets his straining chain.
Down in the vale the peasants care to know
Not if the sun be shining high or low,
But tell the hour by the stream's wax or wane,
And seeing me, whose presence cannot fail,—
Their great, stained, sunlit glory of the vale—
They praise God's house for such a window-pane.

Who deems man's fashion can supremely hate?
Quick-sinewed, time-untaught to cherish harms,
His deed must out before his passion calms;
I, ice-enduring, centuries can wait
In hate's white essence, though I seem to smile
On love, unurgently, an aeon's while.
I could teach man to be all-passionate.
And it may be, when the sun's heat burns low,
That men shall warm them at my deep-set glow
Of ice-fires that shall not, like suns, abate.

Nature Study at Wellesley College

By Prof. M. A. Willcox, Ph.D.



AM asked to tell the readers of OUR TOWN what are the opportunities for nature study at Wellesley College. The first and greatest does not need to be told. All out-of-doors is the guide and inspiration of the girl who comes to our beautiful village. The season of her coming—the time when many of the birds are gathering for their winter journey southward—is also the time when those singing wings, that lend the peculiar autumnal charms to our New World meadows and hillsides, are still filling the midday with their thin, shrill music. The air is full of invitations; the varied stretch of country all about us, lake, river and brook, ledgy hillside, deep wood, open field and swampy meadow, brims with varied life; and every new home is a new secret to be discovered, a new delight to be enjoyed. Few indeed are the towns whose out-of-door laboratories for nature study are so large and so rich as are those of Wellesley.

But if the student wishes to give more than her scant college leisure to the study of nature, she is advised to enter a class which makes such work its first aim. She will watch insects of different kinds, learn what they eat, how they move, breathe and communicate with one another. She will dissect them and see how they are fitted for their different modes of life. She will gather galls, those nurseries in which insect mothers tuck away their babies for a long minority; she will trace the other ways in which plant as well as animal mothers provide for their little ones; she will follow the steps by which the young one, often at first unrecognizable by even the tenderest eye, comes slowly or suddenly into the form of the parent. She will learn some of the secrets of color and be able to give at least a guess as to why a sparrow is brown and an indigo bird blue. She will compare plants with animals and find the fundamental likeness beneath all the superficial differences. In the spring she will come to know the birds and, beside a bowing acquaintance with many, will be led to form a real friendship with some one—to learn its haunts, its food, its temperament, its relations with its mate and with its young, its skill as an

architect and its wisdom in choosing a place for its home; every thing, in short, which marks it off from others of its kind as a distinct person.

If she cares for further work in the same lines, she may spend another year in the study of structure, may learn the different ways in which the bodies of different animals are built up and see why and how a snail is different from a lobster. She may think the thoughts of God after Him, as she traces how each is fitted in countless ways for the life it has to lead, how each evolves by slow, successive steps from the simple form of its earliest existence to the complete structure of its adult life, and how this individual progress is paralleled by the slow and often halting progress of the race from the simplest organism, which is little more than a mere lump of jelly, to the complete body of a horse or a man.

Such work as this fits her for a third year, in which she can utilize the resources not only of the fields, woods and streams of Wellesley, but of the museums of Boston and Cambridge and of the beaches and rock pools of Nahant. In this year she will be taught how to find out something about any animal that may come in her way. She will bring into the laboratory the fruits of her collecting and look them over, if need be, with the microscope. At first any unfamiliar thing will be studied; later she will find it possible to classify and study together those that are related. Books will be called in to supplement observation. An expedition to the sea will give her a chance to study its living beauties. The winter months she will employ in getting familiar with fishes, beasts and other animals that she must study largely in museums, and she will learn to look with enthusiasm on an occasional circus as a new and choice collecting ground. In short, while she will not attain to the zoological proficiency of Adam or of Noah, she will know something about every animal she sees and will know where and how she can learn more.

Our student, interested chiefly in nature study, has selected these courses in preference to others which deal with more philosophical or recondite questions of zoology. Though by so doing she has missed much, she carries away as she leaves Wellesley an acquaintance with the little people of the field and wood which will make bright and cheery many an hour otherwise empty, or it may be, sad.



"I believe that the great body of American people are gentlemen," says President Hadley.

Our experience has been that fully half of them are ladies.—*Boston Transcript*.





Photo by Partridge

THE GOLF LINKS

The Eliot Bible of Wellesley College

By Prof. Sarah F. Whiting



IN the year 1897, through the initiative of Senator Hoar, and the tactful intervention of our minister at the Court of St. James, the "Bradford Manuscript" was returned to America from England.

This precious relic disappeared during the Revolution; its whereabouts were unknown until the middle of the last century, when it was discovered in the official library of the Bishop of London. At intervals afterwards there was agitation to secure its return, until at last the "Episcopal Consistorial Court" recognized that the appropriate abiding place for the original history of the Plymouth Plantation was among the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Wellesley College Library was, a few years ago, the object of a similar though less conspicuous act of international courtesy. In a correspondence with Dr. F. N. Peloubet on the subject of Sunday school work, a Canadian gentleman, observing that Dr. Peloubet's residence was Natick, remarked that he had lately been reminded of that place as the scene of the labors of the Apostle Eliot, by seeing in a library in Glasgow that exceedingly rare book, Eliot's Bible for the North American Indians. He further remarked that, as the Rev. Andrew Bonar—the possessor of this treasure—was quite advanced, perhaps he could be induced to give it to Natick.

Since Natick possesses an Eliot Bible, this opportunity was kindly passed on to the Wellesley authorities. Just at this time they were specially interested in Indian lore, for Professor Horsford had presented to the library of the College a rare collection of books on North American Indian languages. The entire linguistic collection of Major Powell, long head of the government Ethnological Bureau, a collection of grammars, dictionaries, Bibles from other primitive languages in which there is no literature, representing one hundred and ten dialects, makes this philological library of the first rank in its line.

Professor Horsford stated in his deed of gift that he felt pride in placing a library for special study of the native languages of America

in Wellesley College, on the shores of Waban Lake, near which Eliot heard the Indians translate for him the Bible into a language, the "roots of which these people had gathered from the infinite pictorial utterances going on in nature about them."

It was a rare good fortune that just at this time a copy of the Eliot Bible, which had somehow strayed across the water, should be heard from. In reply to President Freeman's letter, enclosing documents which showed the fitness of the College as a repository for this relic, and asking if we might be informed if it came into the market, Mr. Bonar stated that it would be his pleasure to present the Bible to the College, if fitting carriers could be designated to bring it over the sea. Two of the professors of the College were in England the following summer, and, on their return, received the book from a special messenger at the wharf, so that now it is among our most valued possessions in the "Dutch Cabinet."

This copy belongs to the second edition printed in this country in 1680 for the "Right Honorable Corporation in London, for the propagation of the gospel among the Indians of New England." It is in the original binding, and perfect except the title page to the Old Testament. The Old Testament has 425 leaves; the New Testament 131; and the paraphrases of the psalms and catechism 51.

It is to be regretted that nothing is known of the previous history of this book, except that it came into the hands of Mr. Bonar in 1840. Its value may be inferred from the fact that the last sale of one of these Bibles, of which I find record, was by Quaritch of London in 1870, when it brought over twelve hundred dollars; indeed, this work was so rare that a few years ago it was asserted that only three copies existed, but the zeal of American bibliophilists has brought to light about a score which are placed in the great libraries. I have seen at the Lenox library of New York City, which has an unsurpassed collection of Bibles, copies of the first and second editions of this Bible and a copy of Eliot's grammar of 1666, which he concludes with the words, "Prayer and pains, through faith in Christ Jesus will do anything." They have also some other pamphlets and an autograph letter of John Eliot.

Mr. S. Austin Allibone, formerly of the Lenox library, is authority for the statement that the first edition of this Bible was printed in 1663, after ten years of laborious toil; that it was the first Bible printed in America; that it took three years to pass it through the press; that a large portion of the setting up of the type of the second edition was done by Indian James.

The most marked feature of the text, as one looks it over, is the length of the words, rivalling the most remarkable examples of compounds in the German. The title of the New Testament is Wuskuwutttestermentum, and words of fifteen, twenty, even thirty-five letters are not uncommon. It is said to be a characteristic of the North American tongues to "run a number of words or elements of speech together under certain rules of elision so as to form a synthesis of them all."

This book exists, says Mr. Allibone, like a monolith of a race which has passed. Every individual who could speak or understand the divine words in that Mohican tongue perished a century ago.

The Barnswallows at Wellesley

By Bertha L. Doane, '01

(President of the Barnswallows)



IF the Barnswallows had a technical name, it would be, The Society for the Propagation of Fun and Nonsense. But since it has never done anything so definite as to define its aim it calls itself just "Barnswallows." The reason for such a frivolous and fanciful name is this: Down on the edge of the campus, seen from Washington street, is a big, roomy hay barn. Stored away in its mow, up under the roof, are cocks and cocks of sweet-smelling hay from the college meadows, which may be seen through a window in the gable. But below, there is no suggestion of a barn.

There is a long, wide hall, with a polished, hardwood floor, perfect for dancing; the walls are plainly but prettily finished, and the ceiling is studded with a hundred electric lights. At the further end is a small but well equipped stage, where a bright, painted curtain and twinkling footlights give a theatre-like atmosphere to the place.

Here the Barnswallows flock every third Saturday evening, and, casting away all thoughts of academic work and study, give themselves up to having a good time. Faculty, seniors, juniors, sophomores and freshmen all belong, and meet here on a common footing without class distinction. This gives every body a chance to know every body else on the best grounds of acquaintance, and promotes good fellowship and good feeling as few college organizations can. At the first meeting, which is a reception and takes place before the society is organized for

the year, every upper class girl takes a freshman and introduces her to all her friends and acquaintances; thus the freshman is initiated and made to feel at home there, and, before the next regular meeting, she has a chance to sign the constitution and become a full-fledged Barnswallow, ready to work on committees and lend her wit and originality to the cause.

The entertainments of the Barnswallows are indeed various. No two resemble each other during the whole year. In fact, each one is planned to be as original and as startling as possible. These entertainments are not extemporaneous, but are worked out weeks before their presentation by picked committees, who bring all their originality and wit into their plans. One meeting the Barnswallows are treated to a thrilling drama; the next, to a light opera in which budding geniuses have a chance to show their powers. Minstrel shows, tableaux, and unspeakable and nameless things follow during the year. After the performance is over, the audience push their chairs back to the walls of the hall, somebody strikes up a lively tune, and dancing fills up the rest of the evening until half-past nine o'clock. Exactly at that hour the electric lights give a long blink, and when they come on again every body scrambles for wraps and leaves hastily, for the blink means that in ten minutes total darkness will begin to reign in the Barn, not to be disturbed for any reason whatever.

One of the most interesting performances given in the Barn during the year is, probably, the annual circus. This is not to be described. One has to see it to appreciate the extent of its wonders. It contains all of the departments and peculiarities of a "greatest show on earth," from the saw-dust ring, menagerie and side shows to the pink lemonade and popcorn. The circus opens with a procession of the animals and performers, the former leading the way conducted by their keepers. Elephants, camels, zebras, ostriches, giraffes, lions and tigers, whose anatomy and structure is startling to behold, convulse the audience with laughter. Then follow the freaks, the three-headed wonder walking with difficulty, the wild man of Borneo with his hair in his eyes and a knife in his mouth, the snake charmer with coils of paper serpents about her. The ring performers come next; the expert horsemen and bareback riders on golf sticks, the beautiful tight-rope walker in tarlatan skirts, the charioteers and the jugglers. The Indians wind up the procession; with their brown silesia leggings and blankets they look most ferocious and rouse great anticipation of the thrilling massacre with which they wind up the circus.





Photo by Partridge

FLOAT DAY

College girls have the general reputation of possessing unlimited resources in this line, and one might say that a society was hardly needed to develop the faculties of nonsense. However, the Barnswallows are needed at Wellesley. During the week every student gets wound up to a high pitch by the steady application which she must have if she expects ever to amount to anything, and when Saturday comes needs a relaxation. There is not a better way to relax one's mind than to laugh and dance and be frivolous for a little while; and the opportunity to do this is furnished by the Barnswallows.

The society was organized in 1897 and has now, for five years, flourished and grown apace. It has accumulated property in the way of stage setting and costumes to quite a degree, so that it is able to stage a play fairly well from its own resources. Every year it improves the Barn a little and adds to its property. But it has no great future before it other than to remain the prime mover in the cheering up business.

The Study of Art in Wellesley College

By Prof. A. U. U. Brown



NOT long since, a prominent artist pleaded at a public dinner in New York for a broad, general education for artists; and, on the other hand, a little earlier, a large body of teachers of history and the classics petitioned the trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for instruction in the history of art—a knowledge demanded by modern methods. Beyond this there is witness of the need of teachers who can draw, and of educated persons competent to direct the artistic growth of communities, in the development of parks and in the decoration of public buildings.

It is to answer these demands that the Art Department of Wellesley College has been working for four years. The Art Building has pleasant studios and class rooms and an excellent library; a good working collection of photographs, which grows year by year, a stereopticon, and the nucleus of a museum in its galleries.

There have been three objects in mind: to train scholars and teachers; to open the way in college for the artistic temperament; to give the pleasure of art to the public. These aims are really one—to influence life through art.

It is believed that we must look to colleges to train critics in the history of art, and also that the critic must know somewhat of the technical processes that he criticises, and must look at nature with an artist's eyes. Therefore a certain amount of drawing and painting is required from those who take advanced history courses.

There are at present five full courses offered in the history of art, besides a lecture course once a week and the courses in practice. The courses in the history of architecture, sculpture and painting are all taught by specialists, and the methods pursued make it possible for the student to understand the principles underlying architectural construction, to appreciate the differences of treatment between different styles of sculpture, and to assign a painting to its master on internal evidence. The studio, made part and parcel of the plan, has produced work that both in tendency and actual quality justifies its place. Here students learn to see nature, to understand the meaning of tone and values, composition and perspective, so as to apply their knowledge to art criticism. The use of drawing by students in history is constant. Sketches are made from photographs both to fix the general lines of the composition in mind, and to study the refinements of artistic qualities in attempting to reproduce them.

Three students, last year and this, have taken their master's degree in art before continuing their studies in Europe; and already graduates are finding their college work in art an adequate preparation for teaching, or for entering art school classes. The choice is no longer necessary between a college education and an art education. The foundation of a broad and thorough art training may be laid in college. But to limit art to specialists would be to ill understand its function. Those who have no time nor inclination for the thorough study that involves drawing still enter certain lecture courses that give a general intelligence on the subject, and certain courses are open to hearers. It is the belief of the Department that art should enter the college life as a whole; therefore, instructors have given freely of time and advice on the occasion of various artistic college fêtes. It is with this in mind, also, that loan exhibitions are held throughout the year in the art gallery, and that a loan collection of framed photographs is in circulation among the students.

There is another attitude that we believe is fitting in a great college: We are looking toward the day when the Art Building shall become a well-equipped museum, which shall serve its neighborhood as, on a larger scale, the South Kensington Museum does London; a place for classes and students, surely, but also a place in which the public may linger and enjoy; a place to bring children, and in which teachers may study; a model to every college student of what a museum may do for any town in the land.

The Newton Hospital



IT is a pleasure to report that Mrs. H. J. Jaquith, director for Wellesley of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Newton Hospital, has received the money needed (\$300) for the support of the Wellesley free bed for the present year. Mrs. Gertrude Plympton has also been elected to serve on the Board of Directors. There will be an afternoon tea at the Nurses' Home on June 6, from three to five o'clock. All are invited and a general inspection of the various wards and operating rooms will be permitted. The tea is under the auspices of the directors of the Ladies' Aid Association, who hope that many people will avail themselves of this opportunity to visit the hospital.

Donations for the free bed were as follows:

Col. N. A. Plympton	\$150 00
Mr. F. H. Hunnewell	100 00
Wellesley Hills Congregational Church .	17 81
“ “ Unitarian Church . .	12 19
St. John's Catholic Church	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$300 00



A little boy's composition on salt: "Salt is a very white, fine substance that makes your potato taste just awful when you don't put it on."

A child, on being asked to illustrate a certain hymn, drew a woman carefully nursing a little bear; under it he wrote:

"Can a woman's tender care
Cease towards the child she-bear?"

—*Current Literature.*

Some Good Books

WELLESLEY: an illustrated poem. See notice on page 5. 27 illustrations. 40 pages. Half morocco. \$5. One hundred copies printed and plates destroyed. For sale at Mangus Press.

THE ANNALS OF MY COLLEGE LIFE. (19 designs, 96 pages. Quarto, cloth. Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.) A handy and artistic blank book, arranged for notes on college life, under various heads, such as "My Arrival," My Spreads, "My Chums," "Societies," "Vacations," etc.

Fiction

KING'S END. By Alice Brown. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 12mo. \$1.50.) Lovers of New England rural life have suffered much from the "realistic school." We account it a privilege to read this story, so strong, wholesome and sympathetic. Alice Brown's talent as a story teller amounts to genius. The self-restraint with its undercurrent of passion, the mixture of practical sense and mystic devotion, are the very essence of New England character. The heroine of King's End has "a call" and a lover. They cannot be reconciled and she has to choose between them. The old elder, whose religion grows more human with age and experience, Luke Evans, outcast and atheist, are characters worth knowing. Altogether the book is an event.

THE POTTER AND THE CLAY. By Maud Howard Peterson. (Lothrop Publishing Co. Illus. 12mo. \$1.50.) Who does not like a good-hearted, impulsive, passionate nature? Always it is getting into trouble, bewildering its friends. Sometimes it wrecks a life, sometimes makes a hero. The main figure in this story is of such a nature. He is the clay and the moulding and forming of the clay, under wheel and fire, is the story. With him are two others equally interesting, a fine American girl and an English officer, strong, self-controlled, unselfish. These three are friends from childhood onward, and the interaction of their lives makes the plot. The story is well written and absorbingly interesting, with passages of great power.

THE PUPPET CROWN. By Harold MacGrath. (Bowen-Merrill Co. 12mo. \$1.50.) Here is neither history nor any kind of "problem," just a unique and enthralling romance of love and adventure. The book holds us by its good English, freshness and charm. The characters are no "puppets," but stand out clearly. The scene is laid in an imaginary kingdom which is Austria's cat-paw. The hero is a lively young American, who—but we will not spoil the story.

IN SEARCH OF MADEMOISELLE. By George Gibbs. (Henry T. Coates and Co. 12mo. \$1.50.) A story of the struggle between the Spaniards and the Huguenots for the possession of Florida. The author is an artist who exchanged his brush for a pen and then illustrated his own book. The action alternates between Florida and France, the hero being an English sailor, in search of a certain fair Huguenot exile. Lovers of the sea will greatly enjoy the voyages. Admiral Coligny, Charles IX. and other historical characters are well presented. A simple and dignified style adds to the old-time effect.

A MARYLAND MANOR. By Frederic Emory. (Frederick A. Stokes Co. 12mo. \$1.50.) A good old-fashioned story with a noble hero, a fair heroine, a plot and a villain. The scene is tide-water Maryland and the time about 1860, though we might think the period colonial, so unchanging had been the social life of that region. "Even the clocks had ticked just the same for a hundred years." The most ardent Northerner will grow sympathetic over the social catastrophe which befell the old regime. The style is good and the pictures of nature delightful. It is unique in being a war story with no battle descriptions.

THE LION'S BROOD. By Duffield Osborne. (Doubleday, Page & Co. 12mo. \$1.50.) A story of Rome in the third century B. C., in the days of her fierce struggle with Carthage. We meet and admire both Hannibal and Fabius, and we linger at Capua till Rome is saved. A pretty love story offsets the grimness of war. The style, unlike that of Ebers and his school, is spirited and pleasing.

Miscellaneous

MY WINTER GARDEN. By Maurice Thompson. (The Century Co. 12mo. 302 pages, \$1.50.) A pleasant book to the eye, the hand and the mind. Maurice Thompson was a man of overflowing life. His word pictures are fine but his own personality makes the chief charm of this book. When he goes afield he likes to take a favorite volume, Theocritus or Montaigne or Horace, and his comments are a delightful mixture of nature and literature. He hunts only with bow and arrow, which fact gives a quaint turn to his adventures and spares the game. Among these varied sketches of outdoor life in the Southland "Where the Mocking Bird Sings" is perhaps the gem.

AN AMERICAN WITH LORD ROBERTS. By Julian Ralph. (F. A. Stokes Co. 314 pages. \$1.50.) He who would know the truth about the situation in South Africa must read this book. Julian Ralph is a fearless and honest reporter. He scores the weak points in the English army system and with equal frankness speaks his mind about the Boers. They who have only heard the Boer character eulogized will be amazed at the account here given of them. Mr. Ralph's description of the physical condition of the country will aid materially in understanding the long and bloody contest. The well-known leaders on both sides—Kitchener, Methuen, Lord Roberts and Cronje—are graphically portrayed. The book reads like a story, thrilling with incident, sparkling with humor, full of information.

THE DEPENDENT, DEFECTIVE AND DELINQUENT CLASSES. By Prof. Charles R. Henderson. (D. C. Heath & Co. 397 pages. 2nd edition. \$1.50.) This study of the social treatment of our unfortunate fellow creatures is the most valuable and interesting book published on the subject. It should be widely studied. We reserve a fuller notice for the future.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION AND LITERATURE. By W. F. Webster. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Crown 8vo., half leather, 90 cents net.) "To be able to say in an easy and effective way with pen and ink what one wishes to say,"—the aim of this text-book is to promote such ability. And the method is by a course which provides for the study of composition and literature, side by side. Here they are, both together, the rule and the model. The ground covered is that of an average high school course, but it would be quite possible to use the book without a teacher and we commend it for home use. It is most interesting and suggestive.

MURILLO. By Estelle M. Hurl. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 12mo, 144 pages, 16 full-page illustrations, paper, 30 cents net. Cloth, 40 cents net.)

GREEK SCULPTURE. (Same). These are two volumes of the Riverside Art Series. Other volumes issued are on Raphael, Rembrandt, Michelangelo, Millet and Sir Joshua Reynolds. The illustrations are representative selections beautifully reproduced. In the text is first an introductory biographical sketch with important historical tables, and then interesting interpretations of each picture. The series is invaluable for school use, and will be a delight to all art classes and home students. The price brings the volumes within the reach of all.

Religious

THE LIFE AND LITERATURE OF THE ANCIENT HEBREWS. By Lyman Abbott, D. D. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Crown 8vo. 408 pages. \$2.00.) Dr. Abbott, as preacher and as editor, has long held the position of mediator between the scholastic mind and the mind of the great, intelligent, busy world of men. This is a most important position and in it Dr. Abbott has no equal. He is above all an interpreter. This book is essentially an interpretation of the Old Testament, the best we have seen, and one of the most valuable books that Dr. Abbott has ever produced. It presents, conservatively, the generally accepted conclusions of modern biblical scholarship. Let him who wishes to know those conclusions read this book. He will be abundantly repaid, perhaps relieved of painful misapprehensions.

THE RELIGION OF TOMORROW. By Frank Crane. (Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago. 12mo. 367 pages. \$1.50.) A remarkable book which we have not space adequately to review. It presents the great Christian doctrines with a vigor and freshness and originality that hold the attention. Here are no dogmatic petrifications but draughts from living waters. The central idea of the book is that "Religion is the personal influence of God," the power of the immanent God in human lives. In the light of this idea the Christian religion is seen, its nature, the meaning of the Kingdom of Heaven, of eternal life, of the Cross, of the resurrection, of hell and heaven and all the other doctrines. Perhaps the most important chapter is that on the Incarnation; the most unique is that on Life in the Heavens. The style is vigorous, epigrammatic, appealing to mind, heart and conscience. We believe the author is right in calling this the "religion of tomorrow," the goal whither all vital present day thought is tending.

WITH CHRIST AT SEA. By Frank T. Bullen. (Frederick A. Stokes Co. 12mo. 325 pages. \$1.50.) "A personal record of religious experiences on board ship for fifteen years." They who have read Mr. Bullen's books of the sea need not be assured that this is interesting. As a record of religious experience under peculiar conditions it is of unique value to the student of the psychology of religion. We reserve further notice for the future.

Reserved for Future Notice

The Tower of Wye. W. H. Babcock. (Henry T. Coates \$1.50).
First Studies of Plant Life. Atkinson. (Ginn & Co.).
Bird-World. Stickney-Hoffman. (Ginn & Co.).
Early Training of Children. Malleon. (D. C. Heath. Cloth. 75 cts).
Studies in Historical Method. Barnes. (D. C. Heath. Cloth. 90 cts).
Catechism for Social Observation. Henderson. (D. C. Heath).
The Hiawatha Primer. Florence Holbrook. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 40 cts. net).
The Story of Victoria. Wintte. (Whittaker. Cloth, 50 cts.).
Psyche, A Study of the Soul. Dr. Huntington. (Whittaker. Cloth, 50 cents).
The Fisher by the Sea. Mrs. Woods Baker. (Whittaker. Paper, 10 cents).
Poor Boys' Chances. Habberton. (Altemus 50 cts.).
Dictionary of Educational Biography. (C. W. Bardeen).
Miss Chupes and Miss Jenny. (Baker & Taylor. \$1.00).



"Mamma, is heaven like a circus?"

"Why, of course not, Bobbie!"

"Well, I have always been afraid I would be disappointed in it."—*Life*.





MAY DAY

Photo by Partridge

OUR TOWN

June, 1901

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Editorial

During the month of June the interest of our town centres naturally about our "College Beautiful." We all, of course, are proud of the College. We enjoy witnessing its pleasures even from afar. We rejoice in its scholarship and its world-wide reputation. We believe that in natural advantages, in the spirit by which it is guided, in its educational ideals, in its corps of officers and professors, it is unexcelled by any woman's college in the land. We know that it is a great privilege to have these advantages at our doors. It is fitting, therefore, that this June number of *Our Town* should be largely devoted to the College, and we are glad to give it much of our space for article and illustration.

In a sermon by Mr. Durant, the founder of the College, are named these "five great essentials, if we are to have a higher education for womanhood." First, God with us; God first in Wellesley College. Second, health; a sound mind in a sound body. Third, usefulness; education with a purpose, for a purpose. Fourth, thoroughness; no easy slipshod, smattering, so-called education. Fifth, the supreme development and unfolding of every power and faculty. These were high ideals with which to begin the history of a college. They have doubtless influenced all its career hitherto. Today, beyond question, in each of these respects, it is loyal to the purpose of the founder and to the cause of the best and highest education of true womanhood.

For the illustrations in this number we are indebted to our fellow townsmen, Mr. William H. Partridge, the popular photographer, Mr. F. H. Gilson, the publisher of "Wellesley: an illustrated poem," and Dr. George R. White of Rock Ridge Hall, from whose illustrated prospectus we have on several occasions been permitted to borrow attractive engravings.

We are much impressed with the quality of the fiction we have received, which we gladly review in our pages. It would seem to imply that the decadent age of fiction is happily passing away. These are

fine, interesting, healthful men and women whom we meet—save, of course, the occasional villain—and the whole atmosphere of the stories is wholesome and generally stirring. It is demonstrated that the reading public prefers purity and cleanliness to immorality, marital infidelity and the picture of sin, even when drawn by the spicy pen of genius. It is also believed that these clean and moving stories of love and ambition and achievement are as true to nature as the other kind and preferable for mental food. After all, most people do desire to keep decent company, even on their bookshelves and centre tables. We congratulate those who make friends with the goodly young men and maidens in “King’s End,” “The Potter and the Clay,” and indeed in the other books, though they deal with other lands or other times than these.

Nothing is healthier for boys than camp life under proper conditions. To get back to nature, live much in the open air, explore woods, climb mountains, row and fish on lake waters, to learn to swim and to do enough of the practical work of a camp to gain its discipline and acquire the knack of “roughing it”—all of this is good. We are glad to see that our fellow townsman, Mr. E. A. Benner, has made such camping, under the best supervision, possible for Wellesley boys, at a moderate cost. “Wellesley Camp,” at Lake Ossipee, N. H., begins on July 5th, and lasts seven weeks. We doubt not that many parents will be glad to take advantage of this opportunity for their boys. Now who will open a camp for girls?

Music at Wellesley College



THE last concert of the season in the Wellesley Concert Fund series was given May 6, by the distinguished American violinist, Leonora Jackson, assisted by Mr. Selden Pratt, pianist and accompanist. Miss Jackson, though only twenty-four years old, is already a mature artist, with complete command of her instrument and with a style of astonishing vigor and brilliancy. Miss Jackson can well sustain comparison with the other famous violinists appearing in these concerts, Timothee Adamowski and Maud Powell. Mr. Pratt proved to be an interesting player. He has a rather uncontrolled enthusiasm, but will, no doubt, acquire a more finished style in a year or two; he has good technique and much power of coloring. May 12, Mr. Bruce W. Hobbs, tenor, sang at the vesper service; and on May 26, Mrs. Blanche Heimburch-Kilduff, soprano. Mr. Hobbs is a *tenor di grazia* and sang “In Native Worth” beautifully. Mrs.

Kilduff sang "With Verdure Clad" (from The Creation) and "Hear My Prayer" (Mendelssohn). Mrs. Kilduff is an excellent artist. May 17, Mr. Macdougall went to Mount Holyoke College and gave a recital there.



Church News

Wellesley Hills Congregational Church

June 5, 4.00 p. m., at Mrs. N. W. Sanborn's, an illustrated talk by Mr. N. P. Sanborn of Marblehead, on "Some American Antiquities." Tickets, 25 cents.

June 12, 4 to 6, Piazza Party at Mrs. L. V. N. Peek's. Church parlor fund.

June 22, 3 to 6. Sale on Mrs. Sanderson's lawn by Estelle Peabody, Helen Sibley, Marion Morse and Helen Hardison, for benefit of Sunday school room.

There will be a communion service on the first Sunday in July. Those who wish to unite with the church at that time are requested to confer with the Pastor as early as possible.

Children's Sunday will be observed this year on the third Sunday in June, instead of the second Sunday. The usual morning service will be devoted especially to the children. Bibles will be presented to baptized children of the church. There will be special music and recitations by the children.

Work upon the new church building has already been resumed. A good contract has been made with Messrs. Norcross & Co. of Boston, and it is hoped that, in spite of the loss of some weeks of work, the structure may be completed about as soon as was originally expected. Subscribers are requested to forward their payments on the first of June, August, October and December. The additional expense caused by this change of contract will be comparatively small.

Unitarian Society

The Pastor preached at Newton on Sunday, May 12, Rev. Dr. Francis Tiffany of Cambridge occupying the pulpit here, and exchanged with Rev. J. C. Jaynes of West Newton, on May 26.

Mr. Snyder preached the opening sermon before the Worcester Unitarian Conference at Northboro, May 15.

Mr. Frank Watson, of Philadelphia, and Miss Ethel Melcher Collins, of Wellesley Hills, were married on Wednesday morning, May 22, at 10.30.

The ladies of the Branch Alliance gave a strawberry festival and dance at Maugus Hall on the evening of May 24. A heavy rain storm interfered with the attendance, but not with the enjoyment of those who were present.

The Society appointed delegates to attend the Unitarian Association and Unitarian Sunday School Society meetings during anniversary week.

The Flower Service will be given on the morning of Sunday, June 23rd. This is to be a joint service of church and Sunday school. The music is in charge of Mr. George Dudley.



Monthly Calendar

- June 5. Illustrated talk on "Some American Antiquities," by Mr. N. P. Sanborn of Marblehead, at Mrs. N. W. Sanborn's; 4 p. m. Tickets 25 cents.
June 12. Piazza Party, at Mr. L. V. N. Peck's. 4 to 6.
June 22. Sale on Mrs. Sandersou's lawn. 3 to 6.

COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR JUNE

- June 1. Recital by pupils of the Department of Music.
" 2. Dr. Maekenzie, of Cambridge, will preach in the Memorial Chapel, at 11.00 A. M.
" 9. Dr. Robert Macdonald, of Brooklyn, will preach in the Memorial Chapel, at 11.00 A. M.
Vesper service at 7.00 p. m. in the Memorial Chapel.
" 13. Semester examinations begin.
" 15. Organ recital by pupils of the Department of Music, in the Memorial Chapel.
" 16. Dr. Amory Bradford, of Montclair, N. J., will preach in the Memorial Chapel at 11.00 A. M.
" 23. Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Brooklyn, will preach the Baccalaureate sermon in the Memorial Chapel at 11.00 A. M.
Last vesper service at 7.00 p. m. in the Memorial Chapel, by the Wellesley College Choir, Mr. Bruce Hobbs, tenor, and a male octette from the Apollo Club (Boston). Dr. Stainer's "Daughter of Jairus" will be given. This is the last vesper service of the College year, and all friends of the College are invited to attend.

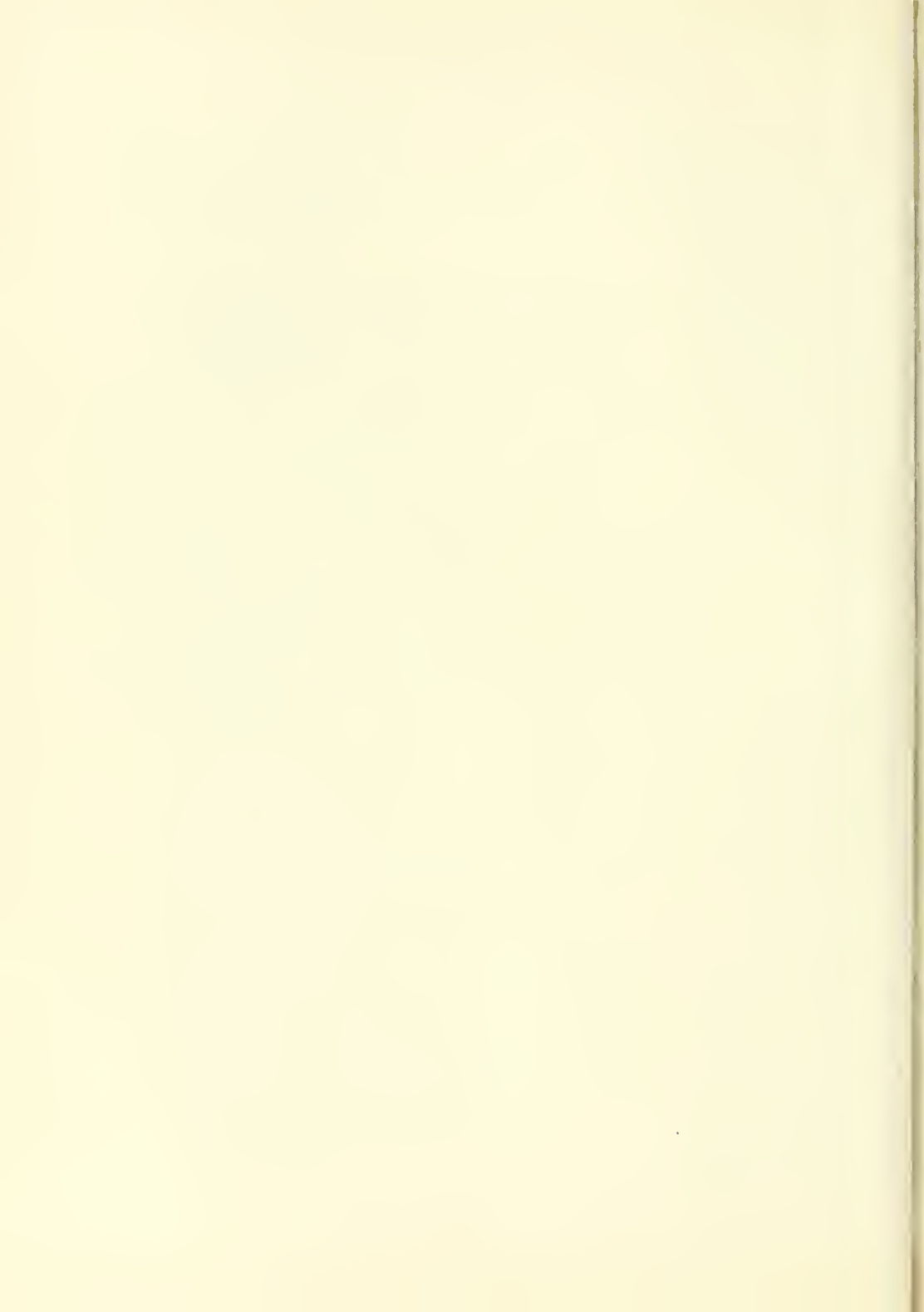


He stood where the maiden stood beside
The beautiful, blushing rose,
And he lovingly bent his head and sighed,
And he buried his mouth and nose
Among the petals so sweet, so rare,
That the fair maid's lips had pressed,
And a bumble bee that was resting there
Proceeded to do the rest.

— *Omaha Bee.*



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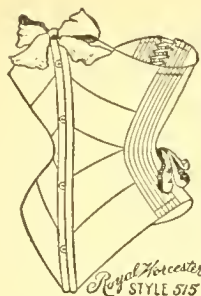
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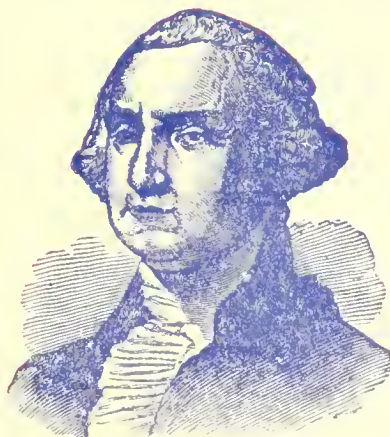
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July  1901

Volume IV

Number 7



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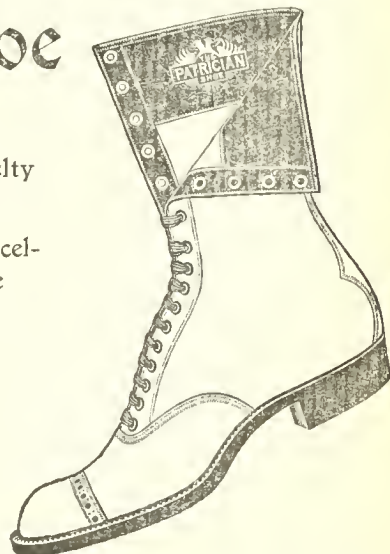
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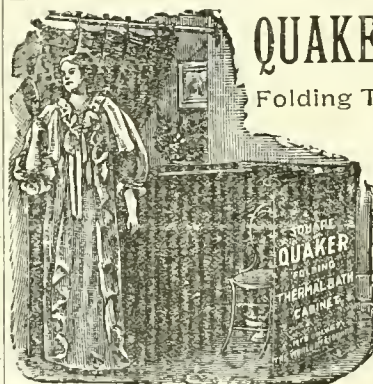
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Our High School

By Carolyn J. Peck



THE interest which the citizens of the town feel in the Wellesley High School is shown by the large audiences which gather every year in the Wellesley Congregational church to attend the final exercises of the school year. As this is the only auditorium in town large enough to accommodate the audience, the graduating exercises have been held here since 1890.

This year the program was unusually varied and interesting. As in past years, every graduate had some part, though each was necessarily brief on account of the size of the class. 1901, as befits the first class of the twentieth century, is the largest class ever sent out from the High School and numbers twenty-one, all of whom spent four years in the High School, as the three years' course was dropped some years ago. The class of 1901 was distinguished in the High School for its unflinching loyalty to the best interests of the school and for its harmony and spirit of union in all class relations. In its plans for next year, the class is certainly carrying out its motto, "*Eis to prosthén*," which may be freely translated "Onward." Nine of the class are planning for college work this year or next at Harvard, Wellesley, Institute of Technology, Cornell, Dartmouth and Radcliffe, and others will study at the Framingham Normal

School and Tufts Medical School, while the rest will carry out the spirit of their class motto with equal faithfulness in the home and social life or in the business world.

The High School will have about the same number of pupils next year as it had this year. The entering class of about thirty is above the average in ability and is peculiar in one respect: the members of the class who come from the Shaw Grammar School are all boys, a refreshing contrast to the usual state of affairs.

There will be no change in the corps of teachers next year, which consists of the principal and four assistants, besides the special teachers in elocution, drawing, gymnastics and music. The work carried by each teacher will be as follows: Seldon L. Brown, A. M., Wesleyan, Principal, Latin and Mathematics; Charlotte H. Greenbank, B. A., Wellesley, Greek and Mathematics; Sara S. Emery, B. A., Wellesley, English and History; M. Louise Carr, A. B., Radcliffe, Science and Mathematics; Marion L. Harrington, A. B., Radcliffe, French and German.

For several years past, the High School has done fine work as a fitting school for various colleges and universities, and now has the right of certification at Wellesley, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Dartmouth, Wesleyan, University of Maine, Cornell and Boston University. Other colleges which use the certificate system will be added as fast as there are pupils wishing to attend such institutions. The school also fits for the state normal schools, Radcliffe, Harvard, and other institutions which receive pupils only on their own examinations.

As an illustration of the high grade of the school, one of the scholars last year went from the sophomore class to the same class in the Roxbury High School, which ranks among the first in the State, and at the end of the year stood second in his class. Another, a graduate in '96, completed the regular course at Harvard in three years, and thus was able to spend his fourth year in the Harvard Law School. Other instances might be given if space permitted.

Just a word should be said here for the admirable spirit which prevails in the High School. Each scholar feels that his very best effort is expected of him, and he is thus put on his mettle to fulfil these expectations. As a result, though the scholars vary widely in ability, there are few shirks, and as a whole all make an honest effort to conquer their studies. This spirit makes itself felt also in the general conduct of the school. Few rules are made, since honorable boys and girls of high school age need few, and the result is, as one enthusiastic pupil put it, that "we are just like a big family."

The Arnold Arboretum

By Edward Sherman Farwell



THE Arnold Arboretum, as at present constituted, grew out of bequests by Benjamin Bussey of Roxbury and James Arnold of New Bedford, the former to create, as a department of Harvard University, a school of agriculture and horticulture, to be called the Bussey Institute, and the latter endowing a professorship of tree culture and establishing an arboretum of all trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants that can be grown in the open air of this latitude. The entire Bussey estate of about 360 acres of diversified land, lying in Jamaica Plain, was eventually utilized for these purposes, to which a considerable area has since been added.

The Arboretum proper, under the eye of the distinguished director, Prof. Charles S. Sargent, has grown into what must, in any aspect, be regarded as a very remarkable collection of the characteristic vegetation of the temperate zone—the largest, it is now said, possessed by any institution in the world. It consists of two principal divisions, the “Order,” a large plant garden in which are arranged by families all the smaller trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants in the order of their botanical sequence; and the large, park-like area of hill and valley, where may be seen not only very many of these again, growing under more natural conditions, but also the larger trees, gathered so far as possible into family groups—that of the elms, of the maples, of the pines, etc. In the “Order” one may more readily study these objects in their relations to one another, either of the same or of related families, note their forms, habits of growth and other particulars, and also find some demonstration of the measure of improvement to which they are susceptible under cultivation and their potential value for ornamental or other uses. In the more natural life of the park they display other interesting aspects: the effects of competition, and something of the rank which each takes in that warfare which knows no truce in the Kingdom of Nature.

The management of the Arboretum is most liberal toward the general public for whom its benefits and opportunities are largely intended. In order to encourage and facilitate its free use, not only is it thrown open to all comers, but it is hampered by fewer restrictions than prob-

ably any other similar institution in the world, and during the last two years, in addition to the miles of fine driveways and footpaths which traverse it, wide and inviting "grass paths" have been opened in many directions, through which the public are invited by signs directing to the various tree groups and other points of interest. This almost surprising liberality has been but slowly realized, but is now becoming better known and appreciated, and a thousand visitors a day is said to be a common event. Groups of students from some school, led perhaps by a teacher, will often be seen making their way about from point to point, note books in hand and other evidences of interest and of study and careful observation plainly manifested.

With the exception of such of the larger trees—the oaks, maples, elms, etc.—as originally occupied the soil, the large plantations of trees and shrubs which now cover it, numbering hundreds of thousands of separate plants, have very generally been raised here from the seed during the still brief lifetime of the institution. This industry is, in fact, a very important one here, and a visit to the seed boxes and the little nurseries where the infant plants are trained up to proper sizes for transplanting outside, especially under the guidance of Mr. Jackson Dawson, the genial superintendent of the Arboretum, is a most interesting item in the study of the institution. Large numbers of seeds are constantly coming in from all over the world; here they are examined, planted, watched and watered—sometimes for two years or more before germination even—and finally started upon their careers as "instructive examples." An interesting collection of the primitive forms of the *pyrus* family—the apple and pear tribes—has been made thus, mostly raised from seeds received from China, Siberia, Tartary, etc., the supposed original homes of the race; this, however, is but one of many. Some very useful results are attained at times also in this manner; for example, a long row of very fine Indian azaleas, which may be found standing in the shelter of Hemlock Hill, has bloomed the present year in a most delightful and satisfactory manner, after successfully braving the past unusually destructive winter. This probably marks the discovery of a hardy strain of the splendid "Indica" type of azaleas, hitherto known here only in a tender form. The seeds from which these plants were grown were gathered personally by Professor Sargent, some years since, in the higher regions of the Japanese mountains. Standing in the Arboretum, where even our own ordinarily hardy mountain laurel was severely damaged the past season, these fine seedlings have come through without injury.

Hemlock Hill, referred to above, is a singularly wild and charming spot, in which one might easily imagine himself in the heart of the White Mountains. Its precipitous, ledgy ridge is clothed with what has quite accurately been called a "hanging forest" of old hemlocks, while below chatters along a boisterous little brook. The entrance is masked from the driveway by a thicket of shrubberies, so that its existence is rarely suspected till pointed out, but one who accidentally discovers and enters this cool retreat can hardly believe his eyes when they first rest upon the primitive rudeness of the little scene. Several fine springs bubble up at different points in the park; the views from Buzzey and Peter's Hills are varied and delightful; and altogether, with its picturesque and diversified surface, and its excellent drives and paths, the Arboretum, simply from the recreative point of view, is a charming resort and an important adjunct to Boston's fine park system, while its equipment and facilities for encouraging a general study of and familiarity with Nature are unsurpassed.

THE WELLESLEY FLOAT

June 18, 1901

BY EDWARD N. POMEROY

Swan-like in grace and rhythm-like in motion,
The fairy navy skims the fairy ocean.

In shade and sheen, with deft manoeuvres pass
The squadrons cruising over crinkling glass.

Like flashing fire-flies, idling to and fro,
The trim canoes illumined come and go.

In the dim sky the crescent moon is hung;
Enchantment's glamour o'er the scene is flung,

For those entranced who crowd the curved shore;
Is this a witching dream? Can it be more?

'Tis surely some magician's mockery;
Such loveliness could never really be.

The shells, converging to a centre now,
Assemble star-wise, mooring bow to bow.

A brighter light's illuminating stream,
And boats and rowers all transfigured seem.

The clustered crews a moment's space are still;
Anon their songs the listening silence thrill.

Dreaming of happiness they hope to find,
Singing of days and tasks they leave behind,

They win applause. But ah! they start the tears
Of some recalling their extatic years

(Ere trouble came and Heaven denied their prayers)
When youth and health and happiness were theirs.

But now the rushing rockets soar on high,
And flame-like flowers blossom in the sky;

Their loosened petals showered on the air,
The pageant closes, and the scene is bare.

At the Golden Gate

By W. E. Hayes



AN FRANCISCO might be called the city of hills. It is situated on hills, it is surrounded by hills. Wherever you look, to the country, to the bay, your eye rests upon rugged slopes of green and brown, veiled in soft blue haze. The hills have a picturesque, foreign aspect, reminding one of Italy or Switzerland, or northern France. I see them from my window, as I write, rising up abruptly from the shore, across the Golden Gate, shimmering in the afternoon sun.

The hills out of the city are attractive, but the hills in the city are something of an exasperation, especially to a newcomer. Imagine the fold which a carpet assumes when it is shaken, and you have some idea of the streets of this unique city. Some of the ascents are so steep that vehicles almost invariably avoid them. The grass grows between the cobble stones. The difficulty of walking up and down these undulating streets causes people to ride frequently in the cable cars, which run everywhere and are very convenient. These cars are nearly always to be found in pairs. The front one is open and has seats facing outward, like an Irish jaunting car. Except when it is very windy, it is the popular habit to sit in the sun in the open car. One gets an exhilarating ride in this way for the price of a nickel.

The streets of San Francisco are not only hills; they are wonderfully straight and long. The vista from the high points is quite entrancing. Washington is called the city of magnificent distances, but the distances are tame beside those of San Francisco. Some of the

streets seem to run from one end of the city to the other. Van Ness Avenue, which is one of the best of the residence streets, is bounded apparently by hills at either end. But this is only an illusion. The tremendous length of the street makes it look as if it extended farther than it really does.

San Francisco has a climate in fall and winter that can hardly be surpassed anywhere. The sun shines almost continually, the air is cool and bracing. In the summer, however, there are strong, disagreeable winds and damp, chilly fogs. People in the East go away in the summer to get cool; in San Francisco they go away to get warm.

There is not much to say about the architecture of San Francisco, except that there are some very imposing buildings in the business sections. The residences, as a rule, are in the tasteless French-roof, highly ornamental style of twenty years ago. But the glory of this western city is that it is constantly progressing. Already a number of very beautiful modern houses are filling in the many vacant lots, and there are more to come. San Francisco never stands still. She is just now in the process of transformation, and the old and the new stand side by side in ridiculous proximity. Take for instance Pacific Ave., which in the upper part is lined with substantial homes. Right in the midst of them one comes upon a most disreputable saloon. It is so glaringly out of place that one wonders why the residents of the street do not protest against it and insist upon its being torn down. Then there is the City Hall, a mammoth, stately building with a lofty dome like St. Peter's at Rome, and yet it is hemmed in on Market street by miserable one-story shanties. These inconsistencies will all be removed before long.

The people of San Francisco are cordial, free and unconventional. Judged by our New England standards, the lack of moral restraint may seem shocking. And yet the city is so well patrolled that one sees little that offends the eye. Saloons, it is true, are everywhere, and pictures that would not be allowed in a Boston shop window are here openly displayed. But on the whole one does not notice these things any more here than one does in the city of New York. If San Francisco is more wicked than our eastern cities, its wickedness is certainly not the first thing that impresses a stranger. That is something that one discovers later.

Coming as I did from the dismal early spring of New England, it was certainly refreshing to see flowers and trees in blossom, and an abundance of green grass. Calla lilies, heliotrope, roses and geraniums adorned the door-yards of even the humbler classes. Out in the coun-

try the fields were bright with orange-colored poppies and purple lupine, and fruits of various kinds were already ripening and being picked for the markets. To take a trip to any one of the attractive suburbs—Mt. Tamalpais, San Rafael, San Mateo, Berkeley, Oakland, Sansalito—is almost like going off for a summer's holiday. It was difficult to realize that one was still in April, for away from the winds of San Francisco the sun is quite warm.

There are many features of the city that have not yet been disclosed to me. I give you therefore only the superficial impression of a few weeks of residence. All I can say is that so far I like the place very much, and people tell me that I will grow more fond of it the longer I stay. It is certainly a splendid field for a clergyman, for there is plenty of work to be done.

GOD'S GIFTS

BY MRS. ELLEN W. VORSE

God does not ask, "Have you obeyed my laws;
Been merciful and just as brothers should?"
But with impartial hand pours out His gifts
Alike upon the evil and the good.
"Let there be light," He said, and light sprang forth;
Unmeasured light, full, unconfined and free.
No price upon it, rich and poor alike
Share in the blessing, with the bird and bee.

Aeons have passed; unnumbered lives have wrought
Their pattern in the web, which joins in one
Great work, the Human race—and still
With undiminished glory shines the sun.
The smallest bit of protoplasmic life,
Kings and their subjects, man and tree and sod
Are equal sharers in this precious gift
From our all-loving and impartial God.

How presses round us His life-giving air?
No stinted measures, marked with name and place,
But vast supply, rich, inexhaustible;
Enough for every child of every race,
For every insect, bird, beast, fish and tree.
"Fresh every morning, every evening new."
Each babe draws in its vital quickening power,
Nor does it fail him all life's journey through.



LEAF OF ROUND-LEAVED SUNDEW
(*Drosera rotundifolia*)

At the end of each hair is a small amount of fluid that entraps insects

Photographed from nature especially for "Our Town"
Enlarged to about twice the natural size

He gave the ground we stand on; man has snatched
At little acres, and set round them bars;
He cannot claim the hues of clouds and flowers,
Nor wonder of the earth and sea and stars.
In all life's forms, from lowliest up to man,
We trace the shapings of the hand most high;
Each member has its place, and cannot say
"I have no need of either hand or eye."

Part fitted unto part; nerve, heart and brain
All move in order, without pain or strife,
All touched to being by that spark divine,
That wondrous mystery which we call Life.
And last, he gives the mystery we call Death;
Opens a future to redeem our past.
And can we doubt that through this quiet sleep
The dear all Father's best gift comes at last?

A Wonderful Wellesley Plant

By F. H. Gilson



IN contemplating the wonders of foreign lands, we sometimes neglect the no less wonderful things at our very feet. A carnivorous plant which entraps and devours live insects, and even relishes beefsteak, is certainly worthy of mention, even on its native heath. Such a plant is the sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*) which grows in Wellesley, and in fact is quite generally distributed throughout the northern states.

It is a small plant, consisting of a cluster of a dozen leaves, more or less, from the center of which springs a raceme of white flowers. The leaves constitute the peculiar part of the plant. Each leaf is a trap which is convertible into a stomach. The blade of the leaf is covered with short hairs, each one of which bears at its summit a small red gland. The hairs at the edge of the leaf are longer, and reach out in every direction. The glands secrete a colorless fluid which does not evaporate in the sunlight; hence the name sundew. This fluid adheres so firmly to any of the smaller insects that may alight that they cannot get away. When an insect is caught, the hairs or tentacles gradually bend toward the center of the leaf, carrying the insect with

them until it is placed at the center of the leaf. Meanwhile the tentacles all around the leaf bend in also, and the blade of the leaf doubles over the morsel. The leaf is like a hand with many fingers wide spread. When an insect is caught on the tip of one of the fingers that finger carries it to the palm of the hand; all the other fingers close in over it, and the palm is hollowed, making a cavity to contain the victim.

The fluid which caught the victim now serves as a medium for digestion, it being similar in its action to the gastric juice of the stomach. When the leaf has assimilated the nutritive parts, it expands again, throwing off the indigestible wings and scales.

There are two species of sundew to be found in Wellesley—the round-leaved sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*) and the spatulate-leaved sundew (*Drosera intermedia*). Both grow in bogs and wet land. They are found in considerable numbers in the wet land on the left side of the B. & A. R. R., going from Wellesley Hills toward Boston. This spot may be conveniently and safely reached by going down Garden street, the first street on the right leading out of Chestnut street.

The full-grown plants of the round-leaved sundew are about three inches across, and the spatulate-leaved about two inches.

They thrive well under cultivation. A small goblet or cup filled with mud and water and placed in a sunny window is all they need, provided the water is not allowed to dry out. I have several plants in one of my windows. I recently placed a minute piece of rare steak on the outer tentacles of one of the leaves. In five minutes it had reached the edge of the leaf; in fifteen minutes it was at the center; in three hours the tentacles on the opposite side of the leaf were closing down and the blade was beginning to bend; at the end of twelve hours all the tentacles, excepting two or three near the stem, had closed in, the blade was bent nearly double, and the whole suggested a tightly closed fist.

Doubtless many would find a plant or two an interesting addition to the home. If any difficulty is experienced in finding the plants, I will willingly assist.



. . . Robbie had longed long and earnestly for a baby brother and a pair of white rabbits. The answer to both wishes came on the same morning, but it was not quite satisfactory, for there were two baby brothers and only one rabbit. Robbie was greatly disgusted at the mistake. The next day his father found the following notice tacked to the gate-post: "For Sail.—One nice fat baby or I will swap him for a white Rab-Bet."—*Tit-Bits*.

Apes and Monkeys



WE have recently read with immense pleasure Mr. Garner's "Apes and Monkeys," with an admirable introduction by Rev. E. E. Hale. The title suggests dryness of scientific treatment, but the contents dispel any such preconception. This is a book to make you proud of your ancestors. You learn, possibly for the first time, that they possess higher claims to your admiration and affection than many a knight and baron through whom you are proud to trace your blood. Mr. Garner has not been content to study the character of our "poor relations"—as some one has called them—in the captivity of the circus and the zoological garden. He has gone into the primeval forests of Africa, erected his steel cage in the jungle, and studied the life and language of gigantic apes in their native haunts. We say "language" advisedly, for this entertaining author says that he is convinced that the chimpanzee and gorilla have a distinct vocabulary, of which he is sure he has mastered at least ten words. Of course these words represent the simplest material wants, but they evidently reveal the presence of a rudimentary language. Mr. Garner somewhat modifies the impressions of our earlier accounts of the strength and ferocity of the gorilla. We had held the entertaining notions given us by the "Rooseveltian" accounts of Du Chailla. We pictured the gorilla as a kind of zoological Goliath of Gath, whose stupendous voice awed even the king of beasts into terrified submission; who did not hesitate to attack battalions of armed men, and whose favorite amusement was the crushing of gun barrels with his front teeth. We saw him, in fancy, beating his diaphragm, which nature had transformed into a gigantic bass drum. But Mr. Garner says that the gorilla is exceedingly timid and will not attack the smallest man, unless the quarrel is forced upon him; that his bosom hides no bass drum, and that in a "fight to a finish" between him and the smaller and more amiable chimpanzee, the latter, like our "honest blacksmith" of pugilistic fame, always conquers through force of brain and skill. But Mr. Garner may be prejudiced in this matter, because the chimpanzee is surely the object of his most loyal affection. And if anybody can read the story of "Moses" and "Aaron," their loves and sorrows, and their earlier death, without a moistening of the eyelids, we rather envy their self control.

"Apes and Monkeys: Their Life and Language." By R. L. Garner (Ginn & Company. Illustrated, 12mo, 350 pages, \$2.00.)

Music at Wellesley College



THE annual pupils' recital was held at College Hall, June 1. Eleven pupils appeared, and their efforts reflected much credit on Miss Daniell, Miss Hosford, Miss Hurd and Miss Stowell who prepared them.

June 9, Mr. Fred Cutter, bass at the Eliot Church, Newton, was soloist at the vesper service in Memorial Chapel. Mr. Cutter sang, from "The Creation," "Rolling in Foaming Billows," and a beautiful song ("Faith") by Chadwick. Mr. Cutter is a young man and has a future; his voice and manner are pleasing. If he continues to study with earnestness he will make a fine artist. His singing was much enjoyed.

On June 13, the organ pupils gave a recital in Memorial Chapel. Two, only, played—Miss Stowe and Miss Bowen. Miss Stowe is already a capable organist and, with Miss Bowen, played a highly interesting programme. In the audience we noticed Miss Hazard, Mrs. Durant, Mr. S. B. Whitney and Prof. J. K. Paine of Harvard.

The Baccalaureate Vespers are easily the most important vesper service of the year. The College choir was assisted by Mrs. Kilduff, soprano, and by a double quartette of men from the Apollo Club, Boston. The service anthem was Stainer's "Daughter of Jairus." The men sang Sullivan's "The Long Day Closes." For the processional a new "Alleluia" processional of Stainer's was used. The service was attended by a large congregation.

At the Commencement exercises, there was little music beyond some organ selections while the audience gathered. In the evening, a small orchestra (string quartette, flute, cornet and clarinet) gave the annual concert in College Hall rotunda; the instruments were not powerful enough to make themselves heard above the din of the promenaders. Another year, however, a larger band will be engaged.

This ends the story for this academic year. On Thursday, Sept. 19, at 8.30 A. M., the chapel services will be resumed.

Church News

Wellesley Congregational Church

On June 15, Mrs. Wm. L. Russell's and Mrs. Chas. E. Shattuck's classes in Sunday School held a sale of fancy articles, ice cream, lemonade, candy and cake. The proceeds were devoted to the Peabody Home for Crippled Children and the Sunday School.

On Saturday, June 29, the kindergarten and primary departments of the Sunday School are to have a picnic on Mrs. Cullom's grounds, on Cottage St.

The following persons united with the church on Sunday, June 30. By letter from the First Baptist Church of Malden, Mrs. I. H. Farnham. On confession of faith, Miss Alice M. Moulton, Miss Mary Porter, Miss Emma G. Tucker, Mr. Ralph Tucker, Mr. Joseph Bergenzoni, Mr. Rensel Colby, Mr. Geo. B. Farnham, Mr. B. C. Benner, Mr. Allen Benner, Miss Marion Varney.

One hundred dollars has been raised to endow a bed on the Floating Hospital in memory of Mr. I. H. Farnham.

Wellesley Hills Congregational Church

The Communion Service will be held on Sunday, July 7, in the Unitarian Church, at 4 p. m. There will be no morning preaching service.

A class for the study of missions is to meet at the close of the morning service during the months of July and August. Those who would like to form such a class are invited to the parsonage on Sunday, July 7, at 11 a. m. The book to be used is one prepared by Mr. Mott on "The Evangelization of the World in this Generation" (35 cents each). The book is very valuable. It is proposed to read and discuss one chapter each Sunday, beginning with July 7.

Morning services during the months of July and August, beginning with July 14, will, by the courtesy of the Unitarian Society, be held in the Unitarian Church, at 10.45 a. m., as usual.

The thanks of the church and parish are due to Mr. H. J. Jaquith for legal assistance of a most valuable nature, rendered in closing the contract with Mr. Wilson and making a new contract with Messrs. Norcross & Company. At every step Mr. Jaquith gave his time and counsel most generously and efficiently. It is probable that only by such assistance could the change have been effected without greater loss to the Society.

Work on the new church building is progressing favorably. In a few days there will be enough of the various kinds of building material on hand to enable the contractors to put on a large gang of men and push the work. Some delay has been caused by reason of time necessary to quarry material for foundations.

Unitarian Society

June 23d, the Church and Sunday School held together their annual Flower Service. It was a delightful occasion for young and old. In addition to the ordinary music, Mr. George Dudley furnished a very satisfactory quartette. Each member of the Sunday School received a pot of beautiful flowers as a pleasant memorial of the day. The birthday box, which has been slowly filling for the benefit of the "Country Week," was found to contain \$30. But perhaps the most delightful feature of the service was the baptism of Raymond Thayer Bunker, infant son of Clarence A. and Mary Hawthorne Bunker. After the service the school was closed till September 8.

Rev. Henry Jenks, of Canton, Mass., preached June 30, in exchange with the Pastor.

After the communion service at twelve o'clock, July 7, services will be closed until September 8.

By cordial invitation of the Standing Committee, the Congregational Society of Wellesley Hills will occupy the church during the summer.

Book Notices

SOME NATURE BOOKS

EVERYDAY BIRDS. By Bradford Torrey. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Square 12mo., with 12 colored plates from Audubon. \$1.00). Wellesley people should have a peculiar interest in this book. For, in the first place, its author, Mr. Bradford Torrey, though not a son of Wellesley is one of our honored citizens. Indeed the mere fact that this lover and interpreter of nature has chosen to live in Wellesley is no slight testimonial to the natural beauty of our town. Moreover, "Everyday Birds" is a charming series of studies made right here in our own town and its immediate neighborhood, and is full of most interesting information about those birds with which we should be familiar. The style of these sketches is simple enough to be intelligible to young people, while at the same time it is graphic enough to charm older readers. Perhaps the most striking chapters are those on The Bittern, The Song Sparrow, and Southward Bound. Other studies tell us about the Kinglets, Scarlet Tanager, Blue Jay, Humming Bird and a dozen other varieties. And in all of this there is a remarkable combination of scientific accuracy with literary skill. We hope that the book will find a warm welcome in many Wellesley homes.

THE MUSHROOM BOOK. By Nina Marshall. (Doubleday, Page & Co., 2nd edn. 24 full-page colored plates. \$3 net.) Mycology, the study of fungi, is just now the proper thing in the "most select circles." Literature upon the subject is of varying bulk and quality. One book recently published is nearly as large as an unabridged dictionary and describes a thousand varieties. The book before us, while avowedly incomplete, is complete enough. In text, illustration, arrangement and cost it would seem to be the most adequate for the average student. Here are seventy-five separate pictures, in forty-eight plates, half of them beautifully colored, and we are of the opinion that no amount of text is as valuable as these illustrations. The text is a compilation from the monographs of experts, and it has had the scrutiny of Professor Underwood of Columbia University. There are chapters on the Homes and Habits of Fungi, the Relation of Fungi to Other Plants, Fungi for the Herbarium, and Fungi for the Table. The body of the book, however, (100 pages) is devoted to descriptions of all the commoner and especially the edible varieties.

NATURE BIOGRAPHIES. By Clarence Moore Weed. (Doubleday, Page & Co. Illustrated. \$1.50 net.) "The lives of some every-day butterflies, moths, grasshoppers and flies." Every one knows something about "The Making of a Butterfly," and so forth, but our little knowledge will make these graphic and well illustrated accounts all the more interesting. "The American Tent Caterpillar,"—we have seen him in our apple trees, but what can we tell about him? Perhaps if we were wiser we would not see him so often. The book is full of interest and relates the life story of creatures with which we are all more or less familiar by sight, but of which most of us know very little. Concerning the less familiar kind, articles entitled "A Rural Imposter," "Studies of Walking Sticks," "An Insect Potter," and "Studies of Insect Parasites" are exceptionally interesting. There are a hundred and fifty photographs and a chapter on the use of the camera for this kind of work.

MR. CHUPES AND MISS JENNY. By Effie Bignell. (The Baker & Taylor Company. 12mo. illustrated. \$1.) The biography of two pet robins, devoted to each other and to their charming mistress. This is not fiction but a narrative of facts, more interesting than fiction. Of course the characteristics of these tame birds are not precisely those of the wild birds, but here is a revela-

tion of possibilities in bird nature. The affection of the birds for each other, their enjoyment of their home, their habits and capacities are delightfully described. The writer is a lover of birds and of all nature. Incidentally she tells us much about other creatures—squirrels, English sparrows, hawks, toads, rabbits and human beings. It is a fascinating little book which no one can read without delight and profit.

BIRD WORLD. By J. H. Stickney and Ralph Hoffman. (Ginn & Co. 220 pages. Illustrated. 60 cts.) We should think that this would be delightful for supplementary school reading or for children at home. It is sketchy, with articles varying in length from a paragraph to several pages, and poems and appropriate quotations. It is abundantly illustrated and presents a large amount of information about familiar and unfamiliar birds.

FIRST STUDIES OF PLANT LIFE. By Prof. Geo. F. Atkinson, of Cornell University. (Ginn & Co., 270 pages. Illustrated. 70 cents.) How beautiful these modern nature books are! Here is a little book for school use in which are more than 500 illustrations, most of them photographic reproductions. And the method of study is as new as the form in which the material is presented. The Life Story of the Moss, The Life Story of Mushrooms, The Struggles of a White Pine, Plant Societies, The Behavior of Flowers, How Plants Scatter Their Seed, How Plants Breathe—these are some of the topics of this attractive book. The pupils are fortunate who can study nature with a good teacher and the aid of such a book.

RECENT FICTION

MISS PRITCHARD'S WEDDING TRIP. By Clara Louise Burnham. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 12mo. \$1.50.) An exceedingly pretty story which we will not spoil for the reader by describing the plot. It will be enough to say that a charming romance is perfectly interwoven with a fascinating account of a European trip. There is nothing hackneyed in these travels. The main descriptions are of out of the way rather than of familiar places, and people and scenery rather than of buildings. Considerable space is given to Wales and Scotland. The most interesting descriptions are of Cannes in Carnival time, of the Blue Grotto at Capri, of a visit to the Catacombs, and especially of the Passion Play this last season at Ober-Ammergau. The books abound in interesting characters and effective situations described with a delightful vein of quiet humor.

THE SUCCESSORS OF MARY THE FIRST. By Elizabeth Stewart Phelps Ward. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 12mo. \$1.50.) Who but Mrs. Ward would think of weaving a story out of the comedy and tragedy of the servant girl problem? But here is a story well worth reading and meditating upon. "When I consider the healthy women made invalids, the children ruined, the homes broken up by bad service, I wonder the Almighty has the patience to see the destruction of so much noble material by such petty causes," says one of the characters in this story. Mrs. Ward writes with a purpose as usual. The scene of the story is in Boston and its suburbs. It is gruesome and yet it is comical. There is wisdom for mistress and for maid. The so-called "Intelligence Offices" are described with clever sarcasm as well as some of the new schemes for meeting the situation. Of course Mrs. Ward presents her own idea of the proper solution.

THE TOWER OF WYE. By William Henry Babcock. (Henry T. Coates & Co. 12mo. \$1.50.) A story of old Maryland and the strife between Claiborne and Calvert. The hero travels to the new land with a shipload of prospective wives for the Virginians. They are chased by pirates, beaten about by a storm and shipwrecked, with consequences tragic and comic. A happy end is reached after perils from savages and avaricious white men, as well as from demons and magic. The materials of the story are good, but the construction is defective and the style variable.

THE COLUMN. By Charles Marriott. (John Lane. \$1.50.) We understand that this is the first story by this author. It seems not improbable. It is difficult to understand why the story was written. Most of the characters are impossible and the rest are undesirable. Part of the story is realistic and unpleasant. Part is mystical and unintelligible. We doubt if the author himself knows quite what he means by it. The central figure is an Englishman, an agnostic, who marries in Greece and, on the death of his wife, returns to England with a Greek column (which he sets up on his lawn) and a daughter, Daphne, who is the heroine of the book. Apparently, the purpose of the story is to show the superiority of Hellenism over Christianity. The Established Church, the Roman Catholic Church and College Settlement work are made targets of ridicule. But, after all, the task is too big for the author. He cuts off the agnostic in the midst of his days, and the Hellenic Daphne, deserted by everybody, commits suicide. In so far as the author attempts to make the pagan Greek spirit attractive he fails, as he ought to fail. The book is morbid, unhealthy and pessimistic and the style is poor. Perhaps the author may improve with age.

THE ARISTOCRATS, being the letters of the Lady Helen Pole. (John Lane. \$1.50.) The only use of this kind of a book is to show the morbid ideas of a certain class of people. There is a smart set who cultivate the reputation for badness, who live as close as they may to the border line of social vice and call such conduct "life." Their joy is in audacity, and the outcome a kind of gilded vulgarity. The writer of this book is apparently young and "fresh." She (is it a woman?) represents herself as accepting the invitation of a casual steamer acquaintance to use his camp in the Adirondacks for herself and her invalid brother and sister. Then this Lady Helen Pole writes a series of letters, (which constitute the book) full of sharp criticisms upon her host and all his friends, who are, by her account, a pretty set of snobs. But this is the least of the English lady's faults. The main purpose of the book is to satirize American literature, which is characterized as "anemic," because it is clean. In the few religious notes which are sounded is an amazing patronage of the Almighty, a bald hypocrisy, which is the more remarkable because it is so utterly unrealized. Beneath it all, moreover, as in so many recent English novels, is the story of a wife longing for the death of her husband in order that she may marry another man. Is this really what English aristocracy is coming to? Much of the book is bright. Its nature descriptions are beautiful, revealing what the author, with a clean mind and charitable nature, might accomplish. But most of the story is what the "Duke" calls rot. The publishers have given this book a most attractive setting.

OUR TOWN

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Editorial

Subscribers who are out of town for the summer may have their copies of *Our Town* mailed to them from the office if they will send the proper address to "The Mangus Press."

We are very glad to print for the benefit of all our readers, but especially for the friends of Mrs. Ellen Vorse, the beautiful poem which she has sent to us at our solicitation. The message of the poem will be all the more helpful to those who know something of the experiences which gave it utterance.

The annual report of the State Board of Education is just at hand and contains much interesting and valuable information. A letter to parents (p. 373) concerning the health of their children during school years is very important and worth reprinting. We hope to publish it in *Our Town* at some future time. The results of the examinations of pupils' eyes in the Wellesley schools, as stated here, are interesting. There were 685 pupils examined, and of this number only thirty were reported as needing treatment and twenty more as possibly needing treatment later on, because of astigmatism. Only 140 were absolutely normal. A large number were far-sighted. Nine per cent had near sight, or near-sighted astigmatism. This care for the eyes of the school children is certainly to be very warmly commended. In the tables that show the average comparative amounts expended per child in the schools, Wellesley stands fourth in the State. In the table showing the percentage of valuation appropriated to the public schools, Wellesley is number 315, which figures, correctly interpreted, do not show a bad record for the town.

What are our ideals concerning education? What are we looking for? These questions will be answered in various ways. And our answer will have a very important bearing upon our opinion of all educational institutions, determining what we demand of them, guiding our judgment concerning the way in which they are performing their

tasks. Professor Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, lately delivered an address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Vassar College on the subject, "Some Evidences of Education." And these were the five evidences which he mentioned: First, correctness and precision in the use of the mother tongue; second, refined and gentle manners, which are the expression of fixed habits of thought and action; third, the power and habit of reflection; fourth, the power of growth; fifth, the power to do. The paper is full of material for reflection. Two points we think worthy of especial emphasis. The first is briefly this: "Early specialization, with its attendant limited range both of information and of interest, is an enemy of growth. Turning from the distasteful before it is understood is an enemy of growth. Failure to see the relation of the subject of one's special interest to other subjects is an enemy to growth. The pretense of investigation and discovery before mastering existent knowledge is an enemy of growth. The habit of cynical indifference toward men and things and of aloofness from them, sometimes supposed to be peculiarly academic, is an enemy of growth. These then are all to be shunned while formal education is going on." The second point is this: "Do something and be able to do it well; express what you know in some helpful and substantial form; produce, and do not everlastingly feel only and revel in feelings."

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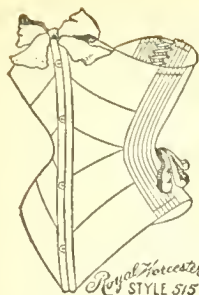
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Volume IV

Number 8

AUGUST 1901

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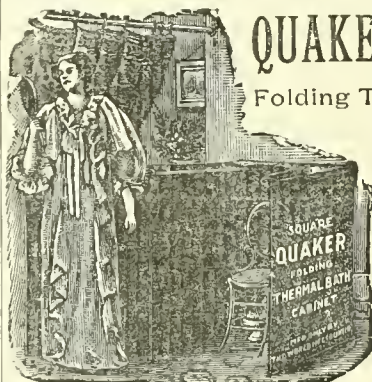
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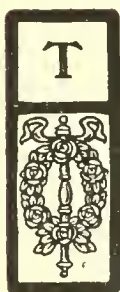
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Maurice Thompson

Poet, Naturalist, Novelist

*A hush is on the prairie's endless plain;
Silence within the South; in plashy meads
The heron, lonely, stands within her weeds,
And all our woodlands have a touch of pain.
Farewell, O Singer of the sylvan strain,
Whose tone the indifferent world but little heeds!
Put by the Syrinx of the seven reeds,
Our Bion now will never flute again.



THE climax of fame is not always the climax of achievement. The work by which one becomes more widely known is not always one's best work. The best is often too rare in quality for the praise of the multitude. The experience of Maurice Thompson well illustrates this truth. By that beautiful piece of fiction, "Alice of Old Vincennes," his name has become familiar in thousands of American homes. By that piece of work he achieved a widespread popularity which is rare to authors. By that he will undoubtedly be long remembered when other writers of the day are forgotten, for it contains the abiding elements of strength, truth and beauty. And yet it was not in this choice work of fiction that Maurice

*From "In Memory of Maurice Thompson," by Lloyd Mifflin, in the Independent for March 7, 1901.

Thompson accomplished his best results or best served his fellowmen.

Few of the readers of his story realize the largeness and richness of the life which produced it. No more versatile writer has ever lived among us. Out of his own training and experience came the knowledge and power which give to this masterpiece its essential qualities. The author had been educated as a civil engineer, and was for some time the engineer of a railroad; he had been for years the state geologist of Indiana. When he devoted himself to literature it was nature he most enjoyed studying and describing. This explains the charming and truthful descriptions in his fiction. He had also practised law for awhile, and his keen scent for facts, the true logic of his story, reveal traces of that training. When but a lad he had enlisted in the Confederate army. He was expert with the rifle. But above all he loved to use the bow. Some thirty years ago he wrote "The Witchery of Archery," and was more than anyone else responsible for that love of archery which, some of us will remember, was so general in the seventies. Therefore, he never makes a mistake in his descriptions of the use of bow or rifle in his popular story. He had also been a politician and a member of the Indiana legislature. For fifteen years he was a member of the editorial staff of the "Independent," and wrote many of its most valuable reviews and many articles, essays, poems and stories for various magazines. He wrote the histories of Indiana and Louisiana. He was a poet of more than usual merit, but too little appreciated. Such was the training of the author of "Alice of Old Vincennes," and all of these experiences and this many-sided nature explain, in part, the rare quality of the book. But, above all, the personality of the man is the secret of its quality. He was a lover of romance. He hated the realistic novel, and especially that school of fiction which paints vice and calls it "life." In contrast with the critics who have attacked the modern fiction in which so much (doubtless, often too much) of fighting and bloodshed abound, he declared: "Come Ivanhoe, D'Artagnan, come any hero of the mighty ages, and make us forget the story of debauching innuendo and ill-favored love. Better coarse deeds of arms than flabby and unsound domestic morals set in a frame of unholy suggestion." And again he laid at the door of materialistic realism the death, or present dearth, of great poetry and enduring literature. "Realism," he says, "has never produced one permanent drama, one immortal novel, or one enduring lyric."

The great lesson of the remarkable success of "Alice of Old Vincennes" is the popular agreement with this verdict of Thompson's.



"Steady," growled Kenton, "wait till they come nigh enough" p. 236.



This is the kind of book the people like. It has a foundation of facts, of interesting historical facts. The author lived in the locality whose scenes he describes. Alice Rousillon, even, is not purely a creature of fiction but the substance of her story was found in some old private letters in the possession of one of the oldest creole families of Indiana. The story of the flag and of the capture and recapture of Fort Vincennes, and even much of the personality of Father Beret are essentially true, but they are presented in a setting of romance and imaginative description which makes the story live, as no realism could do. And the story is so picturesque, so virile, so clean, so beautiful throughout, that we do not wonder the people have crowned it with success. On the other hand, it speaks well for the American public that they have given this kind of a book a reward granted to no realistic fiction of lower tone, however beautiful its style or however great a genius its author.

And yet, this is not the best work that Maurice Thompson did. Those who know him will all agree that it is in his interpretation of nature that this writer accomplished his best work. Not as widely known, perhaps, as some other authors, he yet had in his line no superior. The last book which he published was one of the best—perhaps his best. "My Winter Garden" is a treasure house of good things. Here we see the lover of nature, bow in hand, quiver at the hip, trousers inside his long stockings, and field glass swung under his right arm, tramping through the woods and marshes and over the hills of the South country. He always carries with him, too, some beloved author, Ascham, Keats, Theocritus or Sappho, Chaucer or Villon, and gives amid his descriptions of trees, birds and bow shots some delicious extract from these. This, indeed, is the way to read the great poets of nature. "The Ode to the Nightingale," he says, can only be appreciated when read in nature's solitude. "The library, the lamp, the must and bouquet of fine learning do not afford the adequate entourage for a bit of such exquisite literary craftsmanship. Indeed, the final test of art is when you lay it upon nature, and its triumph is when it reaches beyond the unsatisfying limits of nature into the dreamy yet real distances of the imagination." Thompson's love of the bow is fascinating and contagious. One who reads him longs to imitate his example and laments that he cannot. "Have you ever heard a bow shot in a lonely forest, when the wind was still and nothing but wild bird voices broke the primeval silence? It is a memorable sound. . . . You may think that it would not impress you, but I tell you that few natures are

proof against it. It is an elementary, an aboriginal voice, with singular power in it."

But it is Thompson's descriptions of nature in which is his supreme fascination. It is as impossible to quote from them without injury to the whole as it is to take a figure from a work of art to describe the complex masterpiece. But here, for example, is a suggestive bit: "Birds and flowers appeal to a sense of both beauty and mystery through perfection of color and form; but birds add two further fascinations—namely, flight and song. I have seen a bluebird flutter dreamily through the springtime air, like an animated flower whose sky-tinted petals had become wings (meantime singing that most memorable of all monotonies, now gone forever from our western country), and it seemed to me a perfect example of an embodied self-singing poem." Here is a word about the cardinal grosbeak, "a flash of vivid red, as if a smith had swung a bit of ruby-hot metal from bush to bush." Or read this about a field of violets: "In places they grew so abundantly that the ground looked as if a bit of sky had fallen so hard that the impact had made froth of it." But after all no brief quotation can do justice to these beautiful talks about nature. And mingled in with it are delightful reveries with Montaigne and Buffon and Burns, Ramsay, Theocritus and all the brotherhood of nature lovers. It is a charming company and of them all no personality is more attractive than that of Maurice Thompson, to whom his own words about Hayne, Timrod and Lanier could be equally applied, "Every thought they set to song was as pure as distilled water."

Yes, this was Maurice Thompson's greatest work. The story of "Alice of Old Vincennes" brought him fame, and may be longest remembered. But his studies of nature, such as we find at their best in "My Winter Garden," are his most choice contributions to literature and the supreme work of his genius.

Alice of Old Vincennes, Bowen-Merrill Co. Illus., \$1.50.

My Winter Garden. The Century Co. 12mo. 310 p. \$1.50.



TEACHER: "Johnny, tell me the name of the tropical belt north of the equator."

JOHNNY: "Can't, sir."

TEACHER: "Correct. That will do."

—*Yale Record*

Camp Asquam

By Warren B. Seabury

"O gems of sapphire, granite set!
O hills that charmed horizons fret!
I know how fair your morns can break,
In rosy light on isle and lake;
How over wooded slopes can run
The noonday play of cloud and sun,
And evening droop her oriflamme
Of gold and red in still Asquam."



O wrote Whittier of Winnepesaukee's smaller sister in the vicinity of which he spent much time and whose beauties he drank deeply. Star King, too, found the islanded, rambling Asquam (called more briefly Squam) an ever fresh source of enjoyment and inspiration.

Camp Asquam is situated on a hill on the southern shore of the lake. Across the stretches of water and wood, Chocoma rises boldly against the sky. To the west lie Porgus, Nanalancet, Passaconaway, Whiteface, Tripyramid and Moat.

As if to avoid too bold a contrast between these heights and the level of the lake below, an intermediate range known as the Squam Mts. girds the shore. On the opposite side Red Hill stands out protruding its ungainly mass as if to make up for its loneliness by spreading out over as much ground as possible.

Camp Asquam joins its history to that of Camp Harvard and is the pioneer among summer camps for boys. It draws its patrons from the boys throughout the country whose circumstances permit them to spend ten weeks in the woods, where there is sufficient care and comfort but no luxury. It cannot be called a school. The boys do not study. But they do learn from the nature about them—the birds, fish and insects. They are trained into efficiency in the sports of water and land, and are influenced with the highest ideals of true Christian manliness ever in mind. Under the experienced specialist in the training of boys, who owns and manages the camp, are young men who act as companions and advisors to the boys. They attend to the control of the camp from day to day. They sleep, eat, work and play with the boys, making it their business to see that each boy bears his part and does

his share in the community of camp life. To create a hearty, honest and unselfish participation in work and play, in a word, to produce a good "camp spirit" is the great object of each summer.

Reveille at seven in the morning is the signal for all to throw off blankets and appear, dumb-bells in hand, on the sunny side of Patrician Palace. Here, with the lake and mountains stretching out in the morning light, the first exercise is taken. Then "blankets out" and washing must be executed in time for breakfast. Before the pleasure of the day can begin, each boy must do the duty which falls to him. Sometimes he is "police" and wields the broom up and down through one of the buildings. Again, he must act as mail carrier or be "gally" and prepare the vegetables for cooking. These responsibilities removed from the boys' shoulders, or perhaps more accurately the shoulders of the counsellors, "assembly" on the bugle summons all to headquarters. There they listen to a talk on "The Human Muscles," "Butterflies," "Rowing," "Swimming," and the like. Then the boys are free until time for a "soak" in the clean water at the foot of the hill. This is the most popular event of the day, and "all in" is much more speedily obeyed than "all out." In the afternoon comes a trip in the launch, tennis or baseball, which prepares the boys for the occasionally granted luxury of a "second soak." Supper over, and some of the surplus energy of the day expended in running about the buildings, all group themselves about the camp fire to listen to stories or join in songs. After prayers comes "taps," which means lights out, no whispering and speedy forgetfulness in sleep.

The Sabbath is begun by a short service in the chapel among the pines. At noon all stroll off from camp and, seated under a broad tree overlooking the waters, discuss some topic of interest, as "Popularity," "Courage," or "Manliness." As the long afternoon slowly draws on towards sunset, the service of the day is held in the chapel, where words of advice and exhortation are spoken, suggested by the life in the woods and suited to the problems and needs of boy life.

At the most impressionable stage in a boy's career, only the purest and most wholesome influences should be suffered to exist. The nearer he can be brought into contact with nature, the more correctly he can be made to indulge in natural and suitable exercise, and the more clearly he can be made to appreciate the deeper truths of life, the better is he fitted to cope with the duties before him. Professors no longer insist upon sending all university men through the same mould. Individual needs and propensities demand special provision. Even

more true is this at that earlier stage when the character and mind, as well as the body, are pliable. It is a rare opportunity for the boys, this camping, and a heavy responsibility, together with a great pleasure, for those who attempt to mould the precious material in their hands. Nothing but the best of effort, thought and care is good enough.

The King's Daughters



THE King's Daughters of Wellesley Farms organized in 1896 under the name of "The Christian Workers' Circle of the King's Daughters." For the first few years their work was nearly all for St. Mary's Episcopal Church, in the making and care of vestments. Each summer, also, they provided for the board, for one week, of two working girls at the King's Daughter's summer home at Harmon. One winter the Circle sent a barrel of clothing and books to Alabama. During the past three years, however, the Circle has not worked exclusively for any one object, but has given its assistance as opportunity offered in many directions. The Circle now numbers fourteen members. Meetings are held at members' homes once a month, extra meetings being held as necessity demands. The motto of the Circle is: "Be ye all of one mind, having compassion one of another; love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous" (1 Peter 3:8). The president of the Circle is Mrs. H. J. Jaquith; the secretary is Mrs. Frank G. Morse.

During the past season nine regular meetings were held. The work has been for various objects. For the Convalescent Home seventy towels and face cloths were made; for the Newton Hospital, twelve "Gertrudes," material for both being furnished. For the maternity trunk the Circle purchased or made over three dozen articles. At the December meeting, candy bags, one hundred in number, were made for the Congregational Sunday School, to be used on the Christmas Tree. In January, a case of destitution having been reported, there was a special meeting, and about two dozen necessary and valuable articles were made and sent to those in need. During the summer, the Circle hopes to aid in the entertainment of some children of the Fresh Air Fund.

The King's Daughters are glad to do whatever work they can, and invite those who know of aid to be rendered to confer with their president or secretary.

Wellesley Alumni Association

By Carolyn J. Peck



S in all schools, the alumni of the High School are its best advocates. These number 275, of whom fifteen have died in the thirty-two years of the school's existence. They are widely scattered over sixteen states of the union, from Massachusetts, which naturally has the largest number, to Washington, California, Colorado and Wyoming in the far west, Kentucky in the south, and Ohio and Minnesota in the middle west, while in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are many representatives of the Wellesley High School. Three are permanently settled abroad, two in England and one in Japan. More than thirty per cent are married, and the alumni lists include many teachers—teachers of cooking, music, elocution and art; teachers in common schools and in high schools; professors in six colleges and universities, tutors, superintendents of schools, etc. Of these fourteen are or have been teachers in our own Wellesley schools. Nor are there lacking among the alumni, business men, dentists, physicians, clergymen, lawyers, artists and writers of prose and poetry. Many are college graduates and still others took partial college courses or graduated at normal schools, while many are now in college.

About twenty years ago, an alumni association was organized by the early graduates, which was most flourishing in '80, '81 and '82. The chief movers in this were Marshall L. Perrin, '70, Mrs. Alice Putney Kingsbury, '78, G. A. P. Codwise, '76, Mrs. Jennie S. Spring, '78, and Mrs. Mary Nash Early, '79. This organization later fell to pieces, but was revived by the class of '89, who at their first meeting gave a reception to the class of '90, the graduating class of that year. This custom has been kept up ever since, at first by large gatherings of alumni and their friends in Shaw Hall, and later, when the number grew too large for this, by outdoor affairs at the home of Dr. Perrin, who has faithfully served the association all these years as president, and has spared neither time nor money to make the organization successful. Last year a new plan was tried, that of having a supper followed by appropriate toasts at some hotel, to which every graduate might come on payment of a small fee. The formal organization was

dropped as far as possible and a special effort made to interest the older alumni. This year, through the courtesy of Mr. Herbert D. Kingsbury, '70, the reunion was held at the Newton Club House, Newtonville, to which about ninety were conveyed in a special car. The teachers of the High School and the class of 1901 were the guests of the association.

After the supper, Dr. Perrin, president of the association, called the members to order and appointed a committee to nominate officers for next year. These were reported as follows: President, Dr. M. L. Perrin, '70; vice-president, Charles E. Fuller, '88; secretary, Carolyn J. Peck, '90; treasurer, Ella M. Beck, '91; executive committee, A. Edith Lees, '89, Carrie E. Hale, '94, Alice E. Cunningham, '92, John L. Rothery, '99, Charles S. Cabot, '97.

After-dinner speeches were made by Roger N. Baldwin, 1901, who responded for his class, the guests of the evening, and Grace B. Townsend, '92, who spoke entertainingly on her Southern experiences in teaching, closing with a hearty tribute to Mr. Brown. Selections from old copies of the "Index" brought back many interesting memories to the older graduates, after which Grace E. Rochford, 1901, described the high school life of today. Mr. Brown, the last speaker was most heartily welcomed by his many pupils, who always remember their high school days under his instruction with pleasure and gratitude. During the evening Miss Belle S. Bassett, supervisor of music in the Wellesley schools, sang several selections, and cornet solos were given by Frank S. Farnham, 1901.



"Why can't a man's nose be longer than eleven inches?" "Oh, if it were over twelve it would be a foot."—*Fate Record*.

"Tommy, what on earth have you been doing?" "Been out in the barn, skinnin' that old black cat that's been hangin' around here so long." "Skinning her? Oh, you cruel boy!" "Cruel? I ain't neither. I killed her first."—*Chicago Tribune*.

There was a young lady of Gloucester
Whose name was Penelope Foucester;
It is proper to say,
Had she spelt it this way
We should not have known how to accoucester. —*Puck*.

If Funston has his eye on the Presidency he should communicate with George Dewey, Washington.—*The New York World*.

Way Down in Dixie

By Grace B. Townsend



It was a hot August evening, and, after a long day's ride by rail, we found ourselves on a short branch road running to the aristocratic old town of Washington, Georgia. As we neared our destination, the conductor came into the car, looked at me inquiringly, and finally, sitting down in the seat behind me, said:

"Is anyone to meet you at Washington, madam?"

"Yes," I replied, "Mr. A."

A look of relief passed over his countenance, for it is unsafe for ladies to be out alone in the evening in the South. As the train pulled into the station, he picked up my satchel, led the way to the door, helped me down the steps, found Mr. A., and left me in his care.

Such attention to a lady travelling alone is nothing unusual. The Southerner has ample time for courtesy; the easy-going Georgian considers it part of his business to make himself useful to his fellow travellers. He "reckons" he will have time enough to attend to all his duties.

Before a week in the South, the Northerner realizes that something in the nature of things keeps the negro from being tolerated as a social equal. In country districts one sees the filth and degradation in which they live. They are frequently lawless, and always shiftless and thieving, content with rags and food sufficient for the next meal. Withal, the good natured ones are irresistibly funny.

On our plantation of a thousand acres, they were peaceable, and I could visit their cabins without fear. A certain glamour, too, seemed to rest upon me because I had the reputation of coming from Boston. One day two negro carpenters saw me cross the yard, and one said to the other:

"Whar's de new teachah from?"

"Boston," answered Uncle Tobe, "do yah s'pose we'se evah gwine git dah?"

"I reck'n so, on de way to he'b'n," was the reply.

It is true that the southern plantation of today, especially if it has been in the same family for several generations, gives one, more nearly

than anything else, an idea of *ante-bellum* days. Here the master is "boss" and the mistress "Miss Mary" or "Miss Fannie," even after grandchildren grow up around them, and the old house servants have a feeling that the children of the family belong to them. The weird old plantation songs ring out, as in perfect time the negroes swing their axes at the wood pile or toss the fleecy cotton into its store-house; or the grove will echo with sound as some stalwart negro, carrying his weekly rations of meal and salt pork, goes to his cabin on Saturday night.

Saturday, too, is the day off, and in consequence the negroes all flock to the nearest town to shop. We drove to Washington once especially to see them, and it impressed me as the most barbaric sight I had ever beheld. The county court house, occupying the centre of the business square, was surrounded by an iron fence, which offered countless hitching posts. Here was every kind of a combination of mule and vehicle, buggy, cart, wagon, and what not. It was the most motley throng imaginable. The negroes dressed in their best, a collection of all sorts of colored garments in various states of dilapidation—perhaps an orange belt, a cerise collar, and a sky-blue waist—loitered on the corners and blocked the doorways, spending more time in gossip than in shopping, for their little ready money was always soon spent.

At dark they commenced to go home, many of them afoot. Frequently Aunt Ellen, one of the few capable negroes on our plantation, used to walk the six miles to town and back, since she was "just naturally 'bleeged to go to town." This same negro preferred hoeing cotton to housework, and was as valuable a field hand as any Mr. A. had.

I quote the following from my journal, under date of Sept. 29. On the day before an excursion of about a thousand people and as many negroes had gone to Atlanta. This description refers to the return trip:

"We had a long tedious wait at B—, sixteen miles from Washington. The negro coaches were changed to the other end of the train, and we were switched on the branch which brought us toward home. While we waited we kept all the shutters closely drawn to keep out rocks and stones thrown by the yelling negroes assembled outside to meet this train.

"Arrived finally at Washington, we witnessed the strangest, wildest scene one would often care to see. The station and its surrounding open space, considerable in extent, was crowded with negroes of all ages and sizes, come from miles around to see the excursion train come in. Vehicles of every kind and description blocked the way; mules,

teams and 'niggers' seemed everywhere. Above all rose the stifling red Georgia dust, and through it all, in the dim light, was the most unearthly din, shouting negroes, cursing drivers, and screaming locomotive.

"My sensation was as if I were suspended in the hell that Virgil writes of and that I were seeing the confusion of that place let loose around me. It was really frightful, and it was with relief that we found ourselves in our carriage, driving through the silent country back to our home."

The last scene which I shall attempt to describe is one which few white people, even Southerners, ever witness, but for the peaceable character of our plantation negroes I could not have had the opportunity.

The affair is known as a "hot supper," although the supper is in reality cold. It is given in some negro cabin. The negroes begin to assemble about ten in the evening and hang about until a goodly number come. Then they enter a room which has been cleared for the occasion and begin to dance. Sometimes they have a fiddler, but oftener the men sing some meaningless song, marking the time by clapping hands and stamping feet. There is no apparent method in the dance, and they turn and swing and dance elaborate clog dances until the perspiration rolls off their faces in streams and their voices are hoarse with calling off and shouting. They are completely carried away, and as oblivious of visitors as the pines of the forest. Many of the best dancers were the commonest negroes; those who possessed some little sense of our refinements at such occasions seemed out of place at such a mad carouse.

When the dance stopped for a few minutes, the dancers by couples would go to an adjoining room where they could buy refreshments; fried fish—of which they are very fond, stewed "possum," a kind of sweet bread called cake, potato custard—a dish made of grated sweet potatoes, seasoned, and baked with one crust, candy and apples. These dishes, if well cooked, are really very good, and the money coming from their sale is the chief motive in giving a hot supper.

Soon the dance is resumed, and so they dance and eat, eat and dance until nearly morning. If they succeed in getting any whiskey, they occasionally draw a revolver by way of variety, but until midnight they are usually well behaved. By that time my party always left, and I quote, in closing, this account of our way home one morning after one of these occasions:



Eliot Monument, surrounded by the head-stones of Takawampait, Peabody, Badger, and the stone marking the Indian burying-ground

"A party of eight besides myself went across our plantation in the dark, lighted only by a lantern, stumbling over roots, falling into ditches, splashing through the swampy land, plodding through sand, for more than a mile we hurried; and arrived breathless, thirsty, but happy home here again at quarter to one this morning."

The 250th Anniversary Celebration at South Natick

By Rev. Arthur J. Benedict



THE successful program carried out on the third and fourth of July last would seem to illustrate the words of Holmes:

"In fact there is nothing that keeps its youth,
So far as I know, as a tree and truth."

There was a tree under which to gather, a magnificent oak, variously estimated at from five to eight hundred years old; an oak which Longfellow declared spoke to him in a

"language that no man can teach
Of a lost race, long vanished like a cloud."

But there was a truth which makes the tree symbolic and significant. The truth for which John Eliot stands is love—the charity "that never faileth." It is because this was recognized, I presume, that men and women of many creeds united in hearty service. Unitarians, Trinitarians, Roman Catholics, Baptists, Episcopalians were able to work in harmony, because they found in the man they honored a type of true liberality.

The Historical Society of the village has the honor of inaugurating the movement for the celebration. Last autumn a committee was appointed by the Society, of which Rev. L. R. Daniels was chairman and Miss Nellie Hayward secretary. As the plan grew in magnitude, other members were added to the original five, and frequent meetings were held, most of the later ones at the home of Mrs. M. V. B. Bartlett, treasurer. Subscriptions were asked from the citizens, and rich and poor responded, so that over \$1,600 was put at the disposal of the committee. The meeting of the National Association of the descendants of John Eliot was held on July 3d in the Eliot Unitarian Church, which had been very elaborately decorated for the occasion. Tributes to the

Apostle were eloquently uttered, particularly by William S. Eliot, Jr., a member of the Chicago bar. The chair in which Eliot used to sit, pictures illustrating his life and that of his descendants were shown in the vestry of the church.

It would not be desirable to tell again the story of the celebration of the fourth. The day was a delightful one and all the items of the program were successfully carried out. The streets and homes were brilliant in decorations; the Indians were real enough to half terrify and wholly delight the small boy; the speakers were eloquent and impressive; the dinner ample and appetizing; the regatta well contested; the evening assembly under the oak notable for the addresses of our townsmen and the music of our Natick band. The evening saw the bridge, the island and the river transformed into fairyland by gleaming lights and flashing fireworks. Sufficient time has passed since the sights and sounds of the day to make pertinent the question "did it pay?" I am confident that the committee and the citizens would unite in an emphatic affirmative. The bringing together of the different denominations and parties, the planning for a common good has been a helpful experience. The knowledge gained of the history of our village, the hope that we may be able to do something for a permanent memorial to one so worthy of further recognition, these are some of the reasons for the "yes." A large and earnest committee is at work on plans to interest all in making the place of the first village of praying Indians memorable. It is hoped that many students of history will feel as did Dean Stanly in coming to this land, "I want to see the place where the Pilgrims landed and where the Apostle Eliot preached."

It is the desire of the citizens of the village that a memorial so impressive may be planned that the careless passerby may be impressed. It is also hoped that the spots made noteworthy by the pen of Harriet Beecher Stowe may be so marked as to make the village of "Oldtown Folks" better known.

So we hope that the 4th of July celebration will prove something more than "sound and fury signifying nothing."



Aunt Chloe, following the suggestion of an educated friend, had named the previous pickaninny Appendix, thinking there would be no more. But another one had come. "Dis," said Aunt Chloe, "is my cullud supplement." And she folded it in her arms.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Why do hens lay eggs in the day time? At night they are roosters.

—*Exchange*.

OUR TOWN

August, 1901

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Editorial

The late John Fiske was a unique figure in New England society. Coming from Puritan stock, and inheriting all the social, religious and political traditions of that stock, he shared few of the ideas and impulses which are the controlling factors in New England life. Socially he was a thorough Bohemian, having a marked disdain and contempt for the slightest appearance of sumptuary legislation, or for those unwritten, but no less restricted, laws for which the average New Englander has such profound reverence. Unlike many scholarly Americans, he had not contracted certain social habits in the free life of the German universities, because he had never been associated with such a life. His careless unconventionalism seemed to have been rather a social reaction and revulsion against a type of stiff formalities, which has perhaps produced a like tendency in natures not given to social license. He had such an intense hatred for anything like insincerity or pretence that no doubt he was always tempted to exaggerate the contrast that existed between his social habits and the ideals by which he was surrounded. What he was and did was open as the day to all men's sight.

Politically, Mr. Fiske was a Jeffersonian Democrat, of a type now almost extinct. He had unmeasured contempt for that half disguised populism which seeks to improve the condition of the poor by robbing industry of its natural rewards; no sympathy for that form of political experimentation which begins to reform society by flying in the face of experience and believes that legislatures can create the millenium. He held with Mr. Jefferson that governments were not created to make men rich or to make them virtuous, but simply to protect them in their natural rights. He looked to other agencies to increase their wealth, their knowledge, and their virtue. He had, like his great prototype,

a profound trust in the capacity of the people for self-government. And while he did not believe in any form of popular government that could be used as a substitute for a wise representative system, yet he was opposed to all schemes for the restriction of the suffrage to the wise, the educated, the virtuous or the rich. He believed that every man had a paramount interest in good government, and that the best antidote for the influence of the ignorant and the bad is only to be found in the increased influence of the educated and the good. He was so bitterly opposed to the American system of protection, that he was blind to the value of that system at any stage of our commercial growth; and it was amusing, at times, to see him step out of the path of a serious argument to strike a vicious blow at tariff restriction. How far his views in this respect would have been modified had he attempted to put his rigorous theories into commercial practice, must of course be a matter of conjecture.

In literature John Fiske was as unconventional as in social life. Much has been said about the charm and clarity of his style, but we do not believe he was any more conscious of literary style than he was of the style of his clothes. Possessed of unsullied clearness of mind, an honest desire to be impartial, and a thorough mastery of his subjects, together with a rich but simple vocabulary, he wrote as freely as he talked, and almost as rapidly. Some of his most charming lectures were written in a comparatively few hours. Those admirable little books, "The Destiny of Man" and "The Idea of God," were the result of but a few days labor.

His remarkable acquirements and great reputation never sullied the childlike simplicity of his nature. He was the incarnation of intellectual modesty. Always ready to recognize and repair any historical mistake into which he may have fallen, he would talk as frankly about the shortcomings of his philosophical system as if he were critically examining the works of another man. A wholesome, sincere and massive intellect has been taken from American life and letters.



He—"I wonder what the meaning of that picture is? The youth and maiden are in a tender attitude." She—"Oh, don't you see? He has just asked her to marry him and she is accepting him. How sweet! What does the artist call the picture?" He (looking about)—"Ah! I see. It is written at the bottom on a card. 'Sold.'"

DON: "I hear that all the lights in town went out while you were calling on Marie." PETE: "Yes, it was a close call."—*Princeton Tiger*.

Pleasantries

They were sitting where the meadow grass was green beside a watery brook, listening to the shrill twittering of the timid crocodiles in their nests along the shore. After some seconds of silence he leaned over and gently took her hand, saying, as he tossed it into the stream, "My dearest, last night I dreamed I met you walking in a flour-strewn field, and munching a slice of watermelon as you walked. And when I came near, you smiled upon me and tossed me three of the seeds. Tell me, was that a happy omen; do you indeed love me?" She blushed and shyly dropped her eyes, and as she bent to pick them up she said, suddenly finding her voice in the lower pocket of her coat, "Algernon, this is no time to jest. I was warned by my mail this morning that your heart is false." "Then you refuse my love?" said he. "'Tis true," she sobbed, hiding her fair face under a nearby tree stump. He knit his brow in silence for a moment, then, biting off the yarn with his teeth, he placed the needles in his pocket. "Adieu," said he, throwing her a carefully aimed glance of farewell. "I die seeking your hand," and, tossing his head over his left shoulder into her lap, he plunged into the pebbly brook. She watched the frightened crocodiles settling down upon their nests again, and then all was still, save the beatings of her ear drums and the coarse bark of a nearby apple tree.—*Yale Record*.

I used to know a nervous man who feared that he'd be robbed. Immense precautions did he use, yet with that terror throbbed. He thought thieves might take anything—his folks, his goods, his life—so when he went away from home he always wired his wife. He pursed his lips to keep them safe, he used to hide his son; he always kept his books well bound; he liked tied games alone. Of course he'd lashes on his eyes, and, as it sometimes rains, he took in all the shows each night. His arguments had chains. He wouldn't buy a chainless wheel, although the neighbors laughed; and when he died he left a wish they'd sink his marble shaft.—*Yale Record*.

A moonlit sky, an evening fair,
And on the lawn a loving pair;
Beneath the trees where lights are dim

A hammock swings from limb to limb.

The man and maid seek out the nook,
The scene takes on an altered look;
The hammock idly swings no more.

It's lower down than 'twas before.

here

But the moonlit sky, and the evening fair,
The hammock taut, with the loving pair,
Are a little bit more than the tree can stand
And

they
all

mix up
when

they

come to land.

— *Cornell Widow*.

Church News

Wellesley Congregational Church

Mr. Charles E. Fuller has been elected clerk of the church, and Mr. Guyton Bergonzoni treasurer of the Sunday school. Both of these positions were made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Frank S. Farnham, who is to enter Cornell University this fall.

At the last communion individual communion cups were used for the first time. The cups are of glass and the trays of silver. The service is in memory of Mr. Edwin L. Rollins, and was bought with money left to the church by his his will.

The organ of the church has been provided with a new Spencer motor.

Wellesley Hills Congregational Church

The address of the Pastor during the month of August will be Sargentville, Maine.

Preaching services during the month will be held on Sunday mornings at 10.45. The pulpit will be supplied as follows: Aug. 4, Rev. Joseph B. Seabury; 11, Rev. George G. Phipps; 18, Rev. Henry E. Oxnard; 25, Rev. Joseph Seabury. All services in the Unitarian Church.

The Young People's Society will have charge of the Sunday evening union services, at 6.45 P. M. in the Unitarian Church parlor.

The September communion service will be held on the second Sunday in September, the 8th, as in previous years. It will be at 4 p. m. in the Unitarian Church. The service preparatory will be held in the parsonage on Sept. 6, at 7.45 P. M.

The Sunday School will reorganize on Sunday, Sept. 8, at the close of the morning service. New teachers are desired to take the place of those who are unavoidably absent. Let volunteers gladden the heart of our Superintendent by offering their services.

Prayer meetings are in charge of Mr. Frank Fuller, and will be held in the homes of those who care to welcome such services. He will be glad to receive invitations for the four meetings.



"She said I might kiss her on either cheek." "What did you do?" "I hesitated a long time between them."—*Life*.

"What are the names of that newly married couple in the next flat?" "Oh, we can't find out for a couple of weeks; each now calls the other Birdie."
—*Indianapolis Journal*.

A correspondent of The Academy (London) considers that memoirs are of three kinds: biographies, autobiographies, and ought-not-to-be-ographies.

What is the wickedest city in the United States? Cin-cin-naughty.

The general idea of a "fearless newspaper" is one that jumps onto everybody.—*Atchison Globe*.

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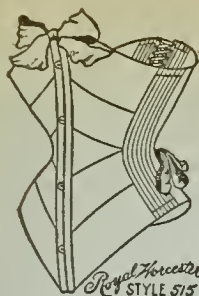
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OUR TOWN

Volume IV
Number 9

September
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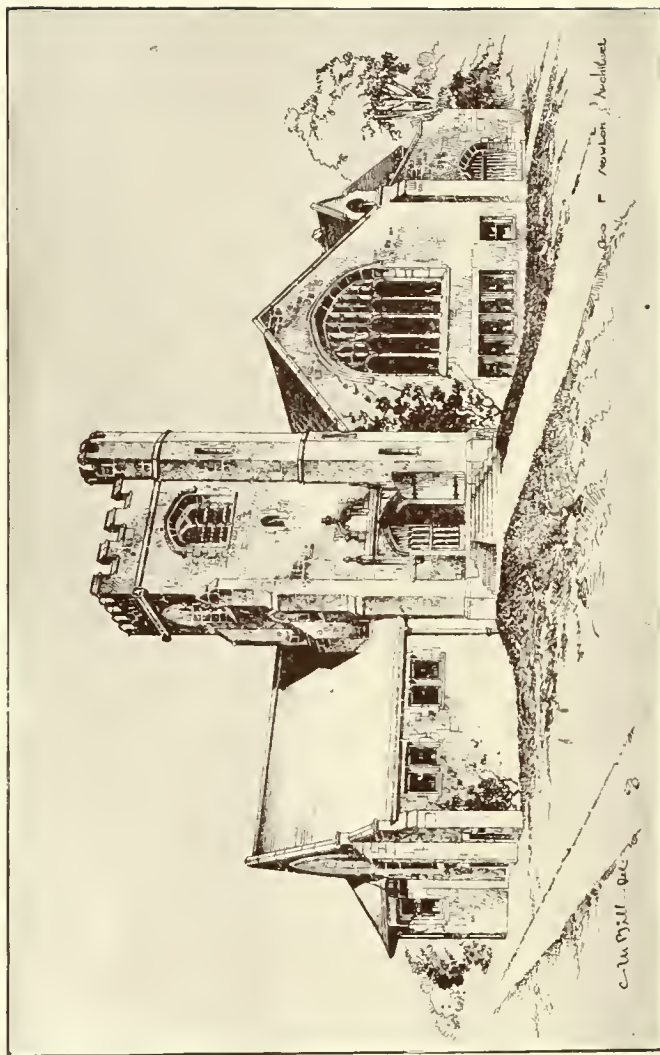
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Wellesley Hills Congregational Church

See page 11

Our Town

S e p t e m b e r 1901

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Supplication

By Frederic A. Whiting

O, Father, hear each soul
That seeks Thy loving care;
Thou wilt not turn away
From any earnest prayer.
Thou knowest well my needs;
O, take my heart this day
And make it all Thine own—
For this, dear Lord, I pray.

My waking hours shall have
Thy tender care, I know.
At night Thy happy stars
Smile down with loving glow.
O, through each hour of night
And every hour of day,
Hold Thou my trusting hands—
For this, dear Lord, I pray.

Economics and Sociology at Wellesley College

By Emily G. Balch

Instructor in Economics



O these subjects attract women students? What do they offer that is of value? And, more particularly, what courses in this wide field does Wellesley College provide and how are they carried on? Such, perhaps, are some of the questions that a reader of *Our Town* would like to have answered.

Ten elective courses in economics and sociology are now offered at Wellesley. These are open to all above freshman grade, but the more advanced courses may only be taken after one year's elementary work has been done in

the department.

The first year's work, which is thus the basis of all further study, has two main elements. Economic theory, that is the logical analysis of economic facts, must go hand in hand with historical and illustrative matter. The constant endeavor is to lead the student to observe and to reason. The department certainly owes a debt of gratitude to many persons in Wellesley who have allowed students who could find no other material to utilize their businesses for illustration, and if questions may sometimes have seemed to run a little over bounds, through a student's inexperience or her failure to understand what she was asked to learn, their aim has not been mistaken. Still a teacher is a little aghast when a student reports with mild surprise that an agent of the Waltham watch factory refused to state its profits—a point quite apart from her appointed subject of inquiry.

The second year's work in economics may consist of courses on the Industrial History of England, Statistics, Socialism or the modern Labor Problem. Some of these are offered in alternate years only; next year, for instance, the second and third will be omitted.

In this work, too, the effort is made to keep the student in touch with realities. In the course in statistics, for instance, each student undertakes a special problem to be elucidated by statistical data. This

year two students have been collecting information with regard to purchase by instalment, with a view to discovering how far this is a legitimate use of credit and how far the present law is adequate to prevent fraud. In the classes in Socialism and in the Labor Problem opportunity is given as occasion offers to get at points of view from men instead of from books. A trade-unionist, a factory inspector, an English co-operator, or a socialist leader comes and lets himself be interviewed by the students who have a chance in this way to get at, for themselves, many things which the formal treatise may fail to supply.

The third year's work may lie in various fields. Professor Coman's course in Finance, running through the whole year, affords a very valuable opportunity to study municipal problems. The question of public lighting, which Wellesley is just now agitating, has been made a subject of special study. Another whole year course is that in General Sociology, now being given for the first time. The two courses in Social Economics offer more points of general interest. Their character will be best explained by their history. The first of these was formerly given by itself under the name of Social Pathology. It is a study of the criminal, defective and pauper classes and of methods of dealing with them. There seemed to be danger of this leaving in the student's mind an unfortunately exaggerated sense of the abnormal and a course in what might be called by the same metaphor *social hygiene* was added to complete the first. This is concerned with the civic rather than with the philanthropic aspect of social problems.

Boston supplies an extremely interesting field of study; the situation is less overwhelming and confused than in New York and Chicago, while there is a great variety of conditions and a wealth of intelligent experiment, charitable and municipal. In both courses the students make some expedition about once a month, submitting careful notes of their observations. Sometimes Wellesley, as well as Boston, is drawn on; the town poor house, for example, has been several times visited.

This year each student is studying, in as much detail as the conditions allow, a given precinct of Boston—the housing conditions, the amount of open space, the access to playgrounds, libraries, public baths, and hospitals.

Such study should make for intelligence in dealing with problems which at one time or another confront almost every one. The feeble-minded son of a poorer neighbor, the Sunday school scholar who is growing "wild," the unruly pupil who will play truant, the beggar, the tramp, the drunkard,—such a list suggests the kind of difficulty which

a course like this ought to help one to face more thoughtfully, carefully and interestedly, with a more imaginative and intelligent sympathy, with more knowledge of the resources of the community and of the indirect and less obvious results of certain lines of action.

Moreover, while not a technical preparation for philanthropic work, this course ought to be of some value as suggesting other lines of activity than teaching and helping a student to judge whether or not such work attracts her and is suited to her gifts.

A new departure for the coming year is a series of lectures on *Business Law* and *Business Methods* to be given once a week by Miss Caroline J. Cook, L. L. B., formerly of Dana Hall. Women so often find themselves mortified, over-reached, or in one way or another at a disadvantage through lack of acquaintance with the most ordinary business usages and principles that it is hoped that this course, which is open to all students, will be of distinct practical use.

Beside the regular work there is an Economics Club open to the older students and meeting in the evening throughout the winter for journal reports, papers and discussions, or, as this year, for outside lectures. This brings students and teachers together under freer conditions than those of the class room, and seems well worth while in spite of the difficulty of maintaining it in face of the pressure and plethora of college life. Members of the Club remain as corresponding members after graduation and keep up a circulating letter to which they contribute observations—sometimes informal papers of much interest, which ultimately return to the Club archives.

To return to one of the questions with which we began, the value of economic and social study. This value is of three different sorts. First, in regard to its disciplinary worth, I believe that no subject that a student can take up yields more important mental training than economic theory. It involves as careful reasoning as mathematics or formal logic, together with an exercise of judgment and discrimination of the kinds most needed in the complexities of real life, beside making unlimited demands on the scientific imagination. The student must learn to analyze a situation, to reduce it to its simplest terms, to lay aside all but one cause in order to get at the effects of this without complication or deflection. At the same time it must be borne in mind how the result thus obtained differs from that that follows a combination of causes, all but one of which have in the other case been excluded. A student who has really grasped the necessity and meaning of this method will never fall into the current foolish misunderstandings of what theory is and of its relation to the actual.

Secondly, beside its value as mental discipline, the mere knowledge of the world we live in, in its fundamental bread and butter aspects, is of the greatest importance to intelligent living. Again and again a student has come to me and said, "I was perfectly unaware of all this about me. My eyes have been opened. Things are interesting which used to be dull. Now I like to read the papers. Now I like to have my father talk to me about his business and he likes to do it."

Finally I believe the subject has the deepest ethical significance. The student wakes to find herself a member of a world-wide copartnership enriched with the inheritance of ages of effort, interested in all that is made or used or wasted by others, and similarly responsible for her part. She sees how close are the relations between work and the higher life,—on the one hand how straitly leisure and what we significantly call "means," are conditioned by the productiveness of industry, and on the other hand how deeply life is colored by the character and condition of our work.

More French Characteristics

By Edward Sherman Farwell



THE French have still a great faith in the lottery as a business method, and every little street gingerbread stall and peanut or lemonade stand is apt to have its game of chance to allure custom with the hope of a "prize" along with their small purchases. Charity enterprises, also, even hospitals for the afflicted, are more or less provided for by these devices. The "bonds" for the "Hospital for Tuberculous Infants" were among the most popular investments of the Exposition year. No doubt it will surprise many, however, to learn how general this is, and that the late "Exposition Universelle de 1900" was "financed" through a lottery, but such was the case. Bonds to cover the cost of buildings and other expenses were issued by the authorities, and were put upon the market by the *Crédit Lyonnaise*, one of the largest banking institutions in the world, with headquarters in Paris. Attached to each bond were twenty coupon tickets, each an admission to the Exposition, and each of the nominal

value of one franc; the bond, therefore, having a nominal value of twenty francs. These bonds were bought by the people, who cut off the coupons and hawked them upon the streets or sold them to speculators, holding on to the bond itself in the hope of drawing a prize. Drawings were made each month, and prizes, some as high as a hundred thousand francs, were actually paid out. The price of the tickets steadily declined, however, and long before the end of the fair were as low as twenty to twenty-five centimes—four to five cents; on the last day the official price was only five centimes or one cent. As a result of this management, proprietors of cafés in the grounds, who had paid roundly for “concessions” and were therefore obliged to charge high prices, found their custom deserting them, the crowds being enabled, by the low price of admission, to slip out at meal times to more reasonable establishments. The failures among “concessionaires” were numerous.

That the French are an artistic people, few who know them will deny, yet they are quite capable of going to both extremes in matters of taste, and this even in a great public enterprise like the buildings of the Exposition. These on the whole were acceptable, though not to be long remembered, as will those of the Columbian Fair, for extraordinary beauty and fitness. The new Beaux Arts Building and its neighbor, the Petit Beaux Arts, both permanent structures, though erected for the Exposition, are in excellent taste and extremely happy efforts which will remain as ornaments to the city. Very near them, however, stood one of the most unfortunate creations, almost hideous in grotesque ugliness, but happily only a temporary affair erected for the principal entrance to the Exposition from the Place de la Concorde, perhaps the most beautiful square in Europe. It was simply the result of an overstrained effort to be original; that it was a hopeless failure was the mildest term with which it could be dismissed. In the same neighborhood stood the new Alexander bridge, thrown over the Seine opposite the Esplanade des Invalids, which seems to me without a superior among modern bridges for utility united to refined and stately elegance. This was adorned at its four corners by tall pylônes, enriched by carvings and figures, each one surmounted also by an immense gilded Pegasus. These monumental structures were most happy and striking in effect. The recent street statuary of Paris is not, however, generally of a high order, but apt to be either over sentimental or downright hysterical.

Nothing could be worse as a whole than the ridiculous monument to de Maupassant in the Park Monceau; that to Gambetta, near the

Place du Carrousel, is theatrical rather than dramatic, and these unfortunately are rather representative of modern work, though not the worst. The seated figures symbolizing the cities of France, which adorn the Place de la Concorde, are of an earlier date and not unhappy examples of the class to which they belong. There is much very excellent statuary to be seen in the various gardens and parks of the city, but generally it belongs to a more gifted era than the present.

On the other hand, though they do not very much affect large parks, as do the English for example, no people understand better the subtly art that goes to the making of small city parks and squares of a purely artificial nature. For nature pure and simple they seem to care little; the Bois de Boulogne, though one of the largest parks in the world, is monotonously artificial and trivial. Within the city, however, the Buttes Chaumont, referred to in a previous paper, the gardens of the Tuilleries and Luxembourg, The Champs Elysée, the Parc Monceau, etc., are delightful examples of this kind of skill; the last named is one of the most exquisite to be found anywhere. Though small in area, the effect is conveyed of a much larger space, through the almost Japanese deftness and skill with which the trees and shrubberies have been arranged. It is adorned with statuary, much of a better order than that of the example named; has deep, shadowy groves of trees, mimic hills and dales and a little purling stream—this garden in the midst of Paris—which mysteriously issues from the side of a hillock, and, after wandering about a good deal, falls into a duck pond, where it helps to reflect a bit of ruinous architecture. The latter is a very elegant Corinthian colonade in the form of a half circle, suggesting the idea that some ancient and beautiful temple once occupied the site. As a matter of fact none ever did, but with faultless taste the architect of this gem of a garden-park managed somewhere to pick up this bit of early French Renaissance and place it here with superb skill. I might mention, in passing, another instance of the cleverness with which the French sometimes manage to preserve a fine bit of the antique in spite of the march of “improvements,”—the rare old Gothic tower of St. Jacques, which still stands, a cherished ornament in the very heart of the city, though the church to which it belonged was sold and removed in 1789. In spite of the destructive insanity which at times has raged in the populace of Paris, the sober sense of the French people is one of reverence towards worthy memorials of the past, as is abundantly shown not only by these examples but by the fine old abbey of Cluny, the Carnavalet Museum, once the residence of Madam de Sevigny, a host of interesting old churches and many other relics of ages now numbered with the historic past.

The Health of School Children

[Extracts from Notes on School Hygiene, by Hon. John T. Princee]

An example of what is needful for parents to know is given in the following letter, prepared by Dr. Wm. H. Maxwell, and sent to the parents of all the pupils in Brooklyn when he was superintendent of the schools of that city.

TO PARENTS

1. The health of your children is paramount to every other consideration. When children, particularly girls, between the ages of ten and seventeen, exhibit evidence of nervous disorder, such as twitching of the face and hands, or extreme irritability, it is a sure sign either that the school work is too severe, or that they are not living under proper hygienic conditions, or both. In all such cases school work should be either materially lessened or be intermitted until there is a restoration to health.

2. In the majority of cases, to conquer the difficulties of arithmetic and grammar or the intricacies of a new language is harder work for the child than are, for the business or professional man, his everyday avocations. Hence, children need constant care, sympathy and encouragement.

3. Children should spend not less than two hours every day in the open air, and, if possible, should engage in games requiring both skill and activity.

4. Children should spend at least twenty minutes every day in practising at home the gymnastic exercises they learn at school.

5. Children should not be permitted to attend social parties or public meetings or entertainments on evenings preceding school days.

6. Children should spend in sleep not less than nine, and, if possible, ten, hours out of every twenty-four.

7. The following practices should be prohibited, as being injurious to health: study before partaking of food in the morning; the rapid reading of lessons just before the beginning of a school session; study during the noon intermission; study immediately after the close of school, before mind and body have been rested by play or other suitable change of occupation; study immediately after eating a hearty meal.

8. When children study or read either by sunlight or by artificial light, care should be taken that the light is sufficient, and that it falls upon the page from the left.

9. Children should have fixed hours for study, never exceeding the time specified in the rule of the Board of Education, and nothing should be permitted to interfere with these hours of study.

10. When parents find that their children, after conscientious effort, cannot accomplish the work assigned by the teacher in the time specified in the rule, they should at once communicate the fact to the principal of the school, and ask diminution of the tasks assigned.

11. Parents should never urge children to make extra efforts to obtain promotion, nor show annoyance if they fail to obtain promotion. What children need for intellectual and moral progress is systematic, not spasmodic, work. If, for any good reason, a child is not promoted or graduated at the end of the term, he should not be reprimanded, but encouraged to try again. Nor should parents, by finding fault with the teacher, weaken her influence for good.

12. Cigarette smoking by growing boys is dangerous alike to the physical, the intellectual and the moral well-being. Parents cannot be too vigilant in preventing their sons, who have not yet reached maturity, from using tobacco in any form, and particularly in that of the cigarette.

A Description of the Wellesley Hills Congregational Church



THE main entrance to the church will be through the tower, into a commodious vestibule having a vaulted ceiling. Two wide doorways to the right give access to the auditorium. At the left the Sunday school room is entered. A door also leads into an infants' class room. In one corner a winding staircase in an octagonal tourelle leads to a class room in the tower. A second vestibule is directly opposite the tower, giving access to the church from the rear through a covered carriage way. From this one enters the auditorium on the left and the ladies' parlor on the right. Also a spacious staircase leads to the high basement, where a large entertainment room, with kitchen, pantries, etc., are planned.

The first floor of the building is planned to be thrown together as desired, forming one large auditorium seating six hundred, a handsome oak screen being built between the main auditorium and Sunday school room, hung on pulleys to slide through the floor into the basement. Folding doors between Sunday school room and parlor also permit these two rooms to be opened together. The pulpit and organ are placed directly opposite the chapel or Sunday school room. When this screen is removed the effect will be a cruciform church with entrances at the intersection of the nave and transept. The pastor's study is at the left of the pulpit, with exterior entrance and toilet and the choir room on the right. The choir will sit on the left of the pulpit platform.

The interior will be finished in quartered Indian white oak, with handsome pulpit, pews, doors and dado. The roof trusses will be exposed and finished with quartered oak, with panels of rough finish plaster between them decorated in color. The walls will have a church plaster finish. The floors will be of Georgia rift hard pine.

The ladies' parlor will be a cheerful room with a large window and fireplace; with the ceiling finished up into the gable roof.

The basement is entered at the extreme right of the building on a level with the grade. All of the windows in the basement are large, insuring brightly lighted rooms.

A pointed double door leads into a vestibule. Directly opposite this is an inner double door into the lower hall or entertainment room. On the left of the vestibule is a room which may be used for wraps. A staircase leads up to the choir room. This entertainment room seats about three hundred people, and it is entirely free of supporting columns, as the church floor above is supported on steel girders which span the entire hall. There are also two large dressing rooms with toilôts. Commodious and well appointed pantries and kitchen open from the entertainment room with a back entry for supplies.

The exterior is designed, as well as the detail of the interior, in the spirit of the English perpendicular Gothic style.

The tower, eighteen feet square, will be architectural and very agreeable, even rich, and will be of beautifully colored seam face stone and handsome limestone cut work.

An octagonal staircase tourelle runs the entire height and projects a few feet above the battlemented square top of the tower. On the opposite corner of the tower is a massive buttress placed diagonally, which gives a well-balanced effect.

A handsome limestone entrance with panel and finials is approached by white granite steps. The doors will be of quartered oak and heavily moulded. In the upper story of the tower or belfry are four louvre windows of molded limestone, the louvres covered with copper.

At the right of the tower is a large stone tracery window, with tracery wholly of limestone, the glass being set in iron frames let directly into the stone of the windows, as in old English work. Three of the windows will open for air and ventilation. There are three of these large windows, two lighting the main auditorium and one lighting the chapel. The gable coping is of limestone; the roofs of Monson slate and copper, with copper flashing and gutters.

In short, the building is to be built of the best material in every respect, and progress thus far indicates that the workmanship will also be of the best.

The windows are to be glazed for the present with plain leaded diamond panes, and the interior wall and ceiling decoration is to be done in plain colors. It is hoped that both the glass and the decoration of the walls may be equal to the exterior of the church by the use of stained glass and well designed wall painting.

The organ has not yet been contracted for, but the front will be specially bronzed to harmonize with the interior of the church. A water motor will supply air to the organ.



SUMMER KINDERGARTEN

It may be of interest to many to know that the kindergarten in Cedar street, which has been carried on for the last two years by the Friendly Aid Committee, has been opened for six weeks this summer with great success.

There has been an average attendance of sixteen children, and the teacher, Miss Loring, has kept them happy and busy the whole time.

This little summer school is very much appreciated by both parents and children, and is the kind of work that is being done all over the country by the Woman's Clubs.

“With Christ at Sea”



DOUBTLESS, “Two Years Before the Mast” remains the classic narrative of sailor life. But easily second will rank anything that Mr. Frank T. Bullen has written. In some respects the more recent author is the superior of the two. His record covers more years and a wider diversity of experience. He is more natural. He owes nothing to the polish of the schools, everything to native ability. He simply tells a straightforward tale, which is eloquent or fascinating because of its theme, its contents, never by reason of the scholar’s embellishment. “The Cruise of the Cachalot,” which is the story of the author’s experience on a whaling cruise around the world, remarkable as it is, yet simply narrates what a man with his eyes open was able to see, under extraordinary conditions and able to narrate with graphic power. Mr. Bullen’s ability to observe has indeed won him distinction, a place among the Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society of England, and an official position under the English government. But not every one who has keen observation can describe what he sees in interesting fashion. So far as his literary style is concerned Mr. Bullen says that he owes its quality to his familiarity with the Bible. “Quote me the first half of a verse and I will give you the second half. Nothing has taken hold of my heart and soul like the Bible.” Fifteen years at sea, “climbing up from cabin boy to mate, and the Bible read through forty-five times from cover to cover,” these are the keys to Mr. Bullen’s life. “With Christ at Sea” is a biographical narrative of this remarkable life, dwelling especially upon its religious development. Once, in this life, there was little sign of the author and scientist of today. A waif, homeless, friendless, a cabin boy at eleven years of age, in the forecastle, in foreign ports, in the sailors’ boarding house, in the hands of landsharks, suffering from all sorts of evil surroundings, for many years “Without Christ at Sea”; then, in a sail-loft where a few sailors and their friends were gathered in a religious service, converted, rescued as truly as if drawn from the waters of the ocean, and Jem, his shipmate, changed from a blaspheming drunkard to a sane man caring for the welfare of others, then years “With Christ at Sea,” years of struggle, of temptation still, but of victory, of progress—this is the theme of the book. The story is told in simple, straightforward style. It is one of those stories which demonstrates, as

nothing else can do, the rescuing power of Christianity, rebukes our wavering faith and condemns our lack of interest in its personal appeal. It is a story, too, of sane, sensible Christianity, free from any trace of cant or conventionality, a kind of Christianity which, it seems, must appeal to even the most perverted mind and find quick response in every healthy heart. To all students of religious phenomena it must be fascinating. To all lovers of men it is full of inspiration. Especially is it valuable for its suggestions of the defects and the virtues of the various ways that are employed by Christian people to provide some kind of helpful and religious influences for those who are enduring the temptations of sailor life.

[With Christ at Sea: A personal record of religious experiences on board ship for fifteen years. By Frank T. Bullen. Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.50].

Book Reviews

NATURE BOOKS

OUR FERNS IN THEIR HAUNTS. By Willard Nelson Clute. Illustrated by W. W. Stilson. (Frederick A. Stokes Co. Published June, 1901. \$2.15 net, 332 pages).

Said a refractory botany pupil to the teacher: "If I could only find out something about the ferns I should be reconciled to botany." To which the teacher replied: "Oh you will never know anything about ferns." And until recently such knowledge has belonged to the wisdom of the sages. Even now one has only to go about among his friends with the query "What do you know about ferns?" to find a neglected branch of study. Perhaps it is this age-long ignorance which has invested these graceful plants with the charms of mystery, folk-lore and poetry. But it would indeed be a dull pupil, old or young, who could fail to make acquaintance with the ferns through the medium of this book. It would also be a person quite lacking in enthusiasm who could fail to enjoy a book which combines so completely both interest and information. There are more than two hundred illustrations "in color, in wash and in pen and ink." Many are exquisitely beautiful and the rest are carefully chosen to aid study. Mr. Clute is editor of the Fern Bulletin and a recognized authority. Perfect reliance may be placed in the accuracy of this work which is also thoroughly inclusive. The style is so lucid that even the technical descriptions are made plain. Legend and song are drawn upon freely. We commend the book to that large class of readers who enjoy nature with a mixture of literature. The reviewer has read with pleasure every word except the index and the key. But then the reviewer was the above mentioned pupil.

IN NATURE'S GARDEN. By Neltje Blanchan. (Doubleday, Page & Co., 415 pages. \$3.00 net.) This book is doubtless well known to many of our readers and needs for them no words of praise. It is a wonderful piece of book making. The text is literature, not dry statement of facts, but bright and fascinating narrative. Every page would bear quoting from. It is a marvel that

the author was able to describe in this manner over five hundred flowers and the insects that haunt them, without apparently wearying of her subject. Look up whatever you will you are sure to find an interesting life story of your plant. And then the photographs—one hundred and nineteen of them—fifty-six most beautifully colored, give the book a value unequalled. Poetry, folklore and classic literature are drawn upon abundantly to make the book a masterpiece.

A GUIDE TO THE TREES. By Alice Lounsberry with illustrations by Mrs. Ellis Rowan. (Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$2.50 net). All the trees of North-east America and some rare species of the South and West are here described, about two hundred in all. The arrangement is by the soil in which the trees prefer to grow; first come those that choose to grow near water, then those of moist soil, those of rich soil, those of sandy or rocky soil and those of dry soil. There are sixty-four full-page colored plates made from drawings, and a hundred full-page black and white plates. The book is intended for popular use and gives intelligible descriptions, using the various popular names as well as the scientific names of all trees described.

FICTION

A PRINCESS OF THE HILLS. An Italian romance by Mrs. Burton Harrison. (Lothrop Publishing Company. Illustrated. 12mo. \$1.50). This Princess lives in the beautiful region of the Italian Alps known as the Dolomites. She is a peasant girl of noble ancestry and remarkable beauty, but of decidedly plebeian tastes and education; and she has many lovers of many kinds. Chief among these is an American, a Harvard graduate who is disgusted with the shallowness of society and flees from an engagement with a pretty Paritan maiden, that he may find relief in primitive nature. In the mountains he finds his goddess. But there are other lovers, an Englishman and certain Italians, and the way is full of trouble. The conclusion of the story is a surprise, but will probably satisfy most readers. This is a new field of fiction for Mrs. Harrison and is thought to be her best work. It contains much beautiful description and various dramatic situations. The letter-press is perfect as is usual in the work of the Lothrop Company.

LIKE ANOTHER HELEN. By George Horton. (Bowen-Merrill Co. Illustrated, \$1.50.) The story of a Harvard student, a Swedish Soldier of Fortune, a beautiful Cretan girl, an "unspeakable Turk", and various other characters. The scene is in Crete during the Greeco-Turkish war. Interesting descriptions are given of country life in the hills of Crete, Turkish massacres, harem episodes, and a leper settlement. The girl is of course the central figure and the story is the struggle for her of Turk, Cretan, Swede and Yankee. The story is full of deeds of daring and reveals the cruelty of the Turk and his shrewd manipulation of political affairs. The massacre of Christians at Canea is the most considerable historical incident. A vein of humor softens the descriptions of war and rapine.

GINSEY KREIDER. This is a tale of the primitive life of the mountains of Kentucky. We wish our friends would read this story, which tells of the experiences of a people who have for generations been cut off from the stream of modern civilization. It deals with no "problems," except the eternal problem of human nature, moved by deep elemental passions. It contains no new theories about marriage, divorce, riches or poverty. It propounds no plan for the social rehabilitation of society through the infringement of the Decalogue. It is just a sweet and touching story told by a high-minded and wholesomely religious woman who is earnestly anxious to help the people she so vividly describes. The author evidently holds the good, old-fashioned doctrine that if you want to reform the world it is well to begin by reforming yourself. And this is a story of a few earnest people who wanted to secure education and character for themselves in order that they might help their neighbors.

EDUCATIONAL

STUDIES IN HISTORICAL METHOD. By Mary Sheldon Barnes. (D. C. Heath & Co. 90 cents.) A manual which will rejoice all lovers of history. It is a compact study of methods, aiming to produce both accuracy and sympathy in students and teachers. There is a sensible section on sources and their uses. The value of contemporary and of local history is emphasized in the training of future citizens. But the warning is given not to neglect primitive stories in teaching the young, for "the child can understand Jason going after the Golden Fleece better than he can the Tammany Tiger." A few pages are given to the historic value of ballads. Throughout, the bibliographies are excellent. The middle portion of the manual is devoted to studies of the development of the historic sense in children with good practical suggestions. The latter part is on the aim of the study of history.

THE EARLY TRAINING OF CHILDREN. By Mrs. Frank Malleson. (D. C. Heath & Co. 75 cts.) Mrs. Malleson speaks to mothers and teachers. In contrast with certain new ideas she represents the older and we think healthier methods and makes much of training children in obedience, courtesy, reverence, truthfulness and usefulness. What she says on rewards and punishments, on giving reasons to children, and on keeping faith with them is especially good.

A MODERN COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC. By L. W. Smith and James Thomas (Benj. H. Sanborn & Co). Practical experience and the advice of a large number of teachers in secondary schools have guided the production of this very practical textbook. Its unique feature is that it begins with the discussion of "The Theme" and takes up the paragraph, the sentence, and words, and the laws of good usage, afterward. "Ideas and not words are the first consideration. This is the natural order of procedure and is confirmed by psychological and pedagogical reasons."

THE HIAWATHA PRIMER. By Florence Holbrook. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Illustrated. 40cts.) A beginner's book in reading, based upon the story of Hiawatha as told by Longfellow. In the suggestions to teachers for the use of this book it is shown how it has been used to combine work in reading, writing, spelling, drawing and clay modeling. As a piece of book making, with its attractive colored pictures, silhouettes and drawings, this work approaches perfection. That it interests and delights children we know by observation. Its literary quality is in marked contrast to the doggerel often used for children at this stage.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOME THOUGHTS. (A. S. Barnes. \$1.50). A series of delightful essays on Home Life. The writer is evidently a wife and mother, whose advice springs from a warm heart, a wise brain and long experience. From "Marriage" to the last days of a good old age, the manifold problems which confront us are considered. There are thirty-one of these essays, and we could wish for nothing better than that such counsel as is here given could be widely received and followed.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS WOMAN AND HIS MAJESTY—CUPID. By Max O'Rell. (The Abbey Press, 311 pages. 12mo. cloth, uncut). Every woman who can lay hands on this book will read it. And much that is in it will be thoroughly enjoyed, for it is bright and witty as the author generally is. He intends on the whole to eulogize woman—the womanly woman. And out of

his years of observation in travel in many lands he gives interesting impressions of the differences which he fancies he has discovered. For American women he professes unbounded admiration, and he often exclaims, "If I could choose my sex and my birthplace, I would shout to the Almighty at the top of my voice, 'Oh! please make me an American woman.'" Some idea of the book may be obtained by the titles of its chapters—"Woman's influence for good and evil," "Advice to the man who wants to marry," "The gentle art of ruling a husband," "Courtship in France and England," "The goose and the gander," "The American woman," "The woman I hate," etc. There are forty-six of these discussions. Among them is much good common sense. And yet this book would never have been written by an American. It is the opinion, after all, of an educated Frenchman, and the fact is apparent on many occasions.

THE STORY OF VICTORIA. By W. J. Wintte. (Whittaker, illus., cloth 50 cents.) The author states as his purpose to present in this book "all that would serve to illustrate the personal life and character of the queen, and to enforce the lessons which that life has for all who consider it." The work is well done and is full of interesting incident.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club



MEMBERS of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club will receive by mail, some time in September, an announcement of the meetings for the year. Engagements have already been made with speakers of distinction in their respective fields, covering a wide range of subjects and including English Literature, Biography, Sociology, Travel and Nature Study.

Purely entertaining features have not been overlooked. In the afternoon of December 4, Miss Grace Chamberlain, who has been heard with pleasure by some of our members elsewhere and cordially recommended, will recite King René's Daughter; and on Gentlemen's Night, February 5, a good concert will be given.

Members are reminded that their annual dues are payable on or before October 1, to the treasurer, Mrs. Frank C. Morse. A messenger will call with membership ticket at the house of any member who requests the privilege of paying her dues at her own home, such request being presented to the President or Treasurer.

Applications for membership may be made by mail or otherwise to the corresponding secretary, Miss Carolyn J. Peck, Wellesley Hills. Initiation fee, \$1.00. Annual dues, \$2.00.





UNITARIAN CHURCH, WELLESLEY HILLS

OUR TOWN

September, 1901

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Editorial

We should have stated in the August number of *OUR TOWN* that we were able to present the illustrations in the article upon Maurice Thompson through the courtesy of the Bowen-Merrill publishing company. The full page illustration was taken from "Alice of Old Vincennes." It is interesting to see in the latest reports from booksellers and public libraries that this popular novel is still among the books most in demand.

We are glad to publish in this number a perspective of the church which is in process of erection in Wellesley Hills. The description of the church is written by the architect, Mr. George F. Newton, who was associated with Mr. Blackwell in the building of Tremont Temple. The new church will be a stone structure and we believe will be an ornament to the town; satisfactory not only to the members of the Congregational parish, but also to all who have the interest of the town at heart. It is a pleasant fact that many contributions toward the erection of this building have been made by members of other denominations, so that the church will be, in some degree, a monument of that kindlier spirit of Christian comity which is a mark of the advancing years.

Wellesley has especial reason to be interested in the Arnold Arboretum, for one of our citizens, Mr. H. H. Hunnewell, gave to it both its remarkable herbarium and its museum. From this town also have gone substantial subscriptions toward its support. The Arboretum is the finest institution of its kind in the world. When Prof. Charles S. Sargent, the Director of the Arboretum, received from Harvard College, at the last commencement, the degree of L. L. D., it was recognized that the honor conferred upon him was more than justified by the great public value of the work which he has so wisely inspired and guided. An exceedingly interesting and beautifully illustrated description of the Arboretum, written by Sylvester Baxter, may be found in the September number of the "World's Work."

Church News

Wellesley Hills Congregational Church

Sunday morning services will be resumed, in Maugus Hall, on Sunday, September 8, at 10.45 A. M.

The Preparatory Service will be held at the parsonage on Friday evening, September 6, at quarter before eight.

The Communion Service will be observed on Sunday afternoon, September 8, at four o'clock, in the Unitarian Church.

The Auxiliary to the Woman's Board of Missions will meet at the parsonage on Tuesday, September 24, at 3 P. M. Subject: "General News Items." This will be the Annual Thank-Offering Meeting and a full attendance is desired.

The sessions of the Sunday school will be resumed Sunday, September 8, in Maugus Hall. Two volunteer teachers are needed. Kindly give your name to the superintendent if you are willing to take a class.

Wellesley Hills Unitarian Society

The Sunday School connected with the Unitarian Church will reopen September 8, immediately after the close of the morning services.

August 14, the Pastor baptized Frances Crosby Ells.

Regular services both for church and Sunday school will be resumed Sept. 8th, at 10.45 A. M.

Rev. John Snyder, Mr. Warren Sawyer and Mr. Clarence A. Bunker have been selected by the Standing Committee to represent the Society at the National Unitarian Conference, to be held at Saratoga, Sept. 23d.

The Pastor has preached during the summer vacation at Magnolia and Dorchester, and lectured at Nantucket and the Isle of Shoals.

St. Andrew's Church

The Rev. George Natrass, assistant rector with Dr. Leighton Parks at Emmanuel Church, Newbury St., Boston, has been called to the office of rector of St. Andrew's and has accepted the position. He will assume his duties at some date during the fall months.

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Our Town

October 1901

Volume IV Number 10

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[From "Unguarded Gates," by T. B. Aldrich]

Wide open and unguarded stand our gates,
Named of the four winds—North, South, East and West;
Portals that lead to an enchanted land

* * * * *

A later Eden planted in the wilds,
With not an inch of earth within its bound
But if a slave's foot press it sets him free!
Here it is written, Toil shall have its wage,
And Honor honor, and the humblest man
Stand level with the highest in the law.
Of such a land have men in dungeons dreamed,
And with the vision brightening in their eyes
Gone smiling to the fagot and the sword.

Wide open and unguarded stand our gates,
And through them presses a wild, motley throng—
Men from the Volga and the Tartar steppes,
Featureless figures of the Hoang-Ho,
Malayan, Scythian, Teuton, Kelt, and Slav,
Flying the Old World's poverty and scorn;

These bringing with them unknown gods and rites,
 Those, tiger passions, here to stretch their claws.
 In street and alley what strange tongues are loud,
 Accents of menace alien to our air.
 Voices that once the Tower of Babel knew!
 O, Liberty, White Goddess! is it well
 To leave thy gate unguarded? On thy breast
 Fold Sorrow's children, soothe the hurts of fate,
 Lift the down-trodden, but with hand of steel
 Stay those who to thy sacred portals come
 To waste the gifts of freedom. Have a care
 Lest from thy brow the clustered stars be torn
 And trampled in the dust. For so of old
 The thronging Goth and Vandal trampled Rome,
 And where the temples of the Caesars stood
 The lean wolf unmolested made her lair.

*Printed by permission of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers of "Unguarded Gates and Other Poems."

William McKinley

By Albert Clarke



AFTER the tragic death of perhaps the best beloved man in the world, and the national and international obseques that have engaged universal attention almost to the exclusion of other subjects, it is hardly hoped that anything which a monthly publication can say will arrest the attention of many readers, and yet *OUR TOWN* cannot omit to lay its little chaplet on his tomb.

No man except Abraham Lincoln ever got quite so near the hearts of the people as William McKinley. Eleven years ago, when he led in the enactment of a protective tariff which was strongly opposed by powerful interests and a great political party, he was much misrepresented and misunderstood, and yet, even then his amiable personality formed friends among his political opponents. Since then, partly through the adversity which followed the reversal of his policy, partly through the diversion of the public mind to other subjects upon which his views met with favor, partly

through his accession to the presidency and his noble and successful administration of that high office, partly through the general prosperity which even partisan opponents cannot wholly dissociate from some or all of the measures for which he stood, and partly, too, through what some think has been a broadening of his views, he has steadily and even rapidly made friends and his martyrdom has enshrined him in all patriotic hearts.

It is a praiseworthy fact, and a most hopeful one for our country, that his death stilled party strife, and many of the noblest tributes paid to his character and services came from the opposition party. In one day, Mr. Bryan, his recent rival for presidency, and the Democratic and Populist state conventions in Nebraska, gave utterance to sentiments about him and in abhorrence of his murder, which left nothing to be desired by the warmest of his political and personal friends, and within a few hours of his decease General Charles H. Taylor printed an editorial in the Democratic journal under his control, the *Boston Globe*, which for true feeling, just estimate and high panegyric, has not been surpassed. When his funeral was being attended in Canton hundreds of thousands of mourning meetings were held all over the country. For a brief and impressive period the wheels of traffic came to a standstill on many thoroughfares and in many a great factory, which he had done so much to bring into profitable operation, the machinery was stopped as if for silent prayer. In the islands which he, as our leader, has emancipated from oppression and started on the high road to American freedom and civilization, there was such sorrow as children feel when they have lost a father; and in Europe, where but a few years ago he was regarded as a commercial enemy, monarchy, nobility and commonalty united in many testimonials of respect for his character, and sympathy for his family and country. Solemn services were held in Westminster Abbey and the guns of Gibraltar saluted our illustrious dead. The ruler of nearly or quite every civilized country on the globe telegraphed personal and national condolence, not in a perfunctory way, but with expressions of deep and sincere regard. It can safely be said that no other man was ever so universally mourned, for he had become a great factor and friend among nations and his voice was for peace.

In view of all this it is likely to be the verdict of history that he was fortunate in death. But be this as it may, he loved life and grandly used it for his fellow men. A more unselfish man never lived. This is shown, not only by his model domestic life, but by his early, voluntary

and dangerous service for his country in the years of its greatest peril and in every act of almost continuous public service since the civil war. He was animated by correct ideas of citizenship. Whatever the proposition, he first asked himself "Is it right and will it be to the good of the country?" If he had been corrupt or even selfish he might have become wealthy. The fact that until after he became president he had always lived in a hired house, and that he died worth less than one hundred thousand dollars, testifies to his unselfish devotion. Purity and patriotism beamed from his countenance and surrounded him with a panoply that kept at a distance every tempter's art. In his championship of protection he necessarily had to become acquainted with its effects upon different industries, companies and men; but he looked upon all of them as but parts of the country, and as God gave him to see the light, he labored solely for his country. In the later great causes with which he was so conspicuously identified—the Spanish war and its resultant responsibilities, and the troubles in China—he first sought the peace and protection of the United States but never in any narrow and exacting way. Rather did he impress the world with the great strength of this country by its calmness, moderation and generosity. In all this he had able assistants, but like the trained statesman and natural leader that he was, he dominated our foreign relations and with unfailing courtesy he inspired others to think and act his will. So his personal unselfishness became national forbearance and his patriotism grew to be almost as boundless as the air. He was far sighted enough to see how this would redound to the glory and the profit of the United States; but he was enough a citizen of the world so that he would have counted it gain to sacrifice for humanity.

But he had not changed; he had only carried forward the beneficent principles for which he had always stood. He had kicked down no ladder by which he climbed; he had deserted no old friends for new. On the contrary he had become revealed to the new and at last

"None knew him but to love him,
Nor named him but to praise."

That is, none worth mentioning. Even the wretched pervert who shot him owed him no ill-will. As well as can be judged so soon after his career has closed, measured by any standard known to history, his fame is in the highest niche of fame alongside of Washington and Lincoln, emulating both of their examples, rivaling their abilities and even surpassing them, by the larger measure of his opportunity, as a liberator of his fellow men.

Physical Education at Wellesley

By Evelyn B. Sherrard



PERHAPS the most valuable of all improvements in educational science has been the growing recognition of the physical basis on which all mental training and power must rest. This is especially true of the college education of women. Large numbers of the girls who enter college with high aspirations for knowledge are deplorably ignorant of their own bodies, and of the conditions and management of them which are essential to health and to mental vigor. They are very often hampered and weakened by habits in diet, dress, bearing and conduct, the evil effects of which they do not understand. It has become evident that the colleges must themselves accept the responsibility for the physical training of their students and must enlighten them upon the care and treatment of their bodies, as one of the fundamental branches of learning. In Wellesley College this responsibility has been deeply felt from the first, and intelligent efforts have been more and more directed to meeting it. The theory and practice of hygiene have been made the subject of lectures by the health officers to every freshman class; and these students, at the beginning of their course, are required to learn so much of physiology and of the laws of health as will enable them rationally to conduct their own physical life, and to avoid the evils so generally consequent upon ignorance of these truths. In this connection it is interesting to observe that experience has brought into great prominence the need of guidance and training in the habitual poise and bearing of the body, correctness in which contributes so much, not only to dignity and grace, but also to actual health and strength, and to the consciousness of power.

It is the aim of this course of instruction, not merely to impress on the memory the scientific facts and principles taught, but to make them a part of the student's conscious life and guides to conduct, so as to foster the growth of what may be called a physical conscience; a sense of personal responsibility for every avoidable weakness, indisposition or defect, and a constant desire and effort for the highest physical efficiency and integrity which are attainable. A most important agency in promoting the same general aim is the Department of Physical Training, which has special charge of the bodily activities of the students from

their admission. Its first duty is, by a proper and somewhat minute examination, to ascertain the actual condition of the newcomer at her entrance. For this purpose, not only general measurements, as of height, weight, girth, etc., are taken and recorded, but special care is exercised to search for any irregularities of development, excesses or defects of muscular strength or strain in particular organs, deviations from symmetry, curvatures or displacements, and the degree of soundness and acuteness of the senses, especially of sight and hearing. When the examination discloses, as it often does, any tendency to irregular or imperfect development, an opportunity is given the pupil to obtain skilled medical and surgical advice as to the remedies most appropriate to the case; usually some form and degree of systematic exertion being prescribed, which will tend, while affording agreeable recreation and general exercise, to counteract the defect which is threatened.

It is well known, for example, that a large percentage of the girls entering college are to some extent affected with incipient spinal curvature; a malformation which doubtless, in the large majority of cases, results in no serious injury to health, but which is none the less a defect of frame, and may grow to deformity and helplessness. Yet these cases, properly guided in their early stages, are commonly amenable to treatment, and capable of restoration to complete symmetry and increased strength. When the records are complete, it is the duty of the Department of Physical Training to study the individual needs of students, as recorded by the examinations; and to assign each one to the class of work best adapted to her in the gymnasium. This, like all the best schools of physical training, is conducted on the principles of what is known as the Swedish System, which is in reality simply the direction of scientific gymnastics to the full development of health. This branch of work becomes a part of the regular curriculum of the college; and faithful attention to it is as essential to a regular standing in the institution as is any other branch of study. This requirement of systematic and scientific exercise continues throughout the first year of college life. It was the original purpose of the college in building its gymnasium to provide opportunities for thorough physical training, continued throughout the course. But the college so rapidly outgrew expectations in its numbers that the gymnasium is now adequate only for the freshman class. The students of the second year, having had a year of training in the gymnasium as well as instruction in hygiene, are, of course, far better able to direct themselves in their sports and athletic occupations, and they are still, under the supervision of the Department

of Physical Training, required to devote to these exercises a reasonable amount of time and exertion. It is the duty of the Department to superintend the work and to record the results. But it is one of the prime needs of the college to have the means of extending a systematic and thorough course of gymnastic training over all the years of college life. There can be no doubt that an ample gymnasium, large enough for all the students and properly furnished for their various needs, could be used so as to add vastly to their vigor, and even to improve the already splendid and widely recognized healthfulness of the college.

The Twentieth Century Club

By Edward Herrick Chandler



NOT BEING committed to any precise program in advance, there is always more or less questioning, each fall, concerning the plans of The Twentieth Century Club. No one can answer definitely, for plans are made largely as opportunity presents itself. It is a part of the tradition of the Club that it finds the timely speaker and does the thing that is next waiting to be done.

Let it be understood by those unacquainted with this organization that it is not a reform club, in the usual sense, nor is it the organ of anybody's pet theories for the betterment of society. Its founders were a small group of men and women, each of whom stood for high ideals and definite achievement in the work of educating and improving human beings. They did not ask whether all were of one mind. They got together because they were of different minds, on the basis of mutual respect. Their example has guided the policy of the membership committees, who have admitted those who had in some way shown a definite and intelligent concern for the social welfare, and were broadminded enough to believe that others were as useful as themselves.

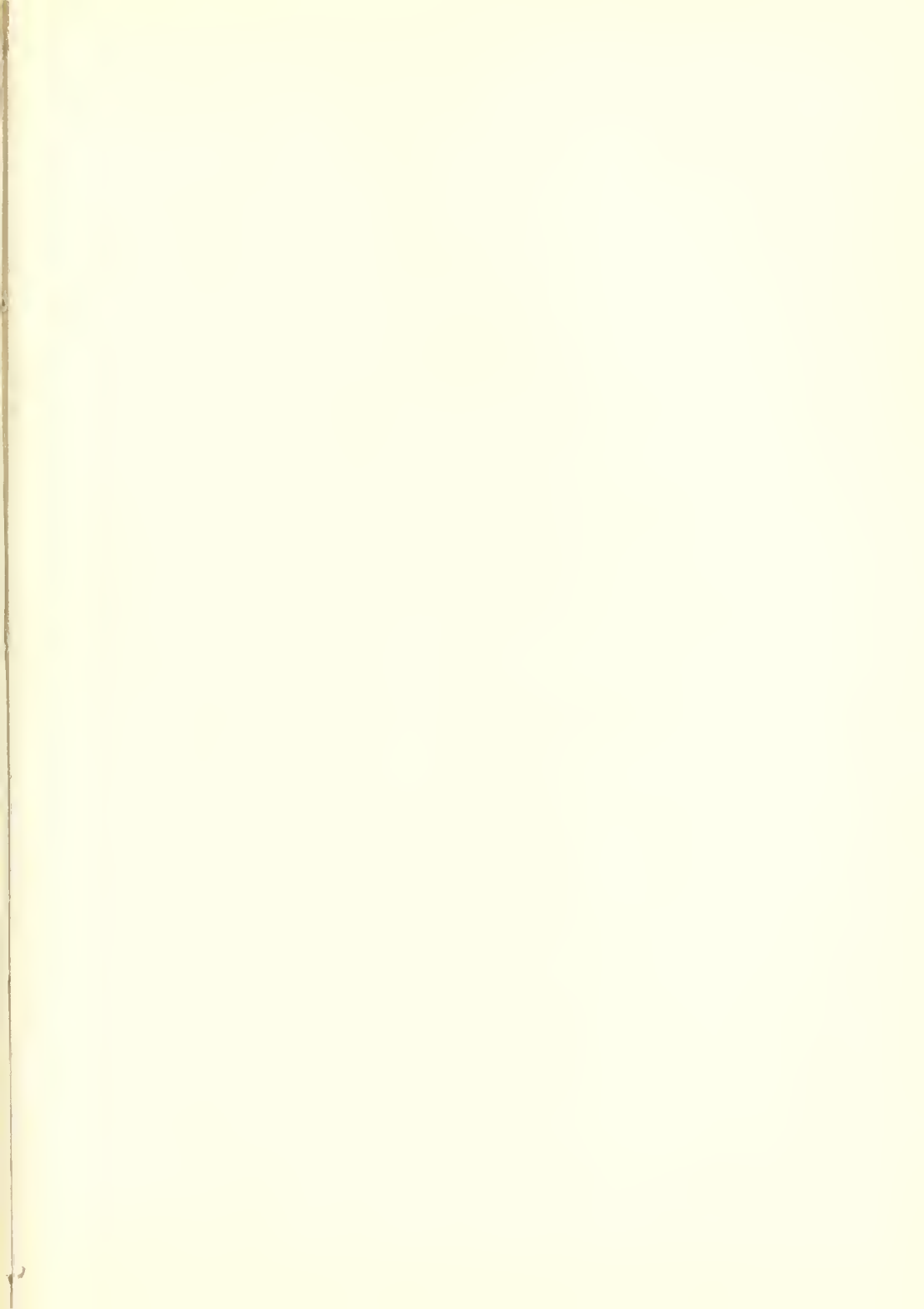
The Club has therefore been a meeting place for genuine men and women who were working out, each in his own field, ideals of true community life. Its platform has been open to all who had a real message to give concerning human progress. Its point of view has always been optimistic. Antagonism to existing administrations, whether municipal or national, has never been exalted as an end to be kept in view.

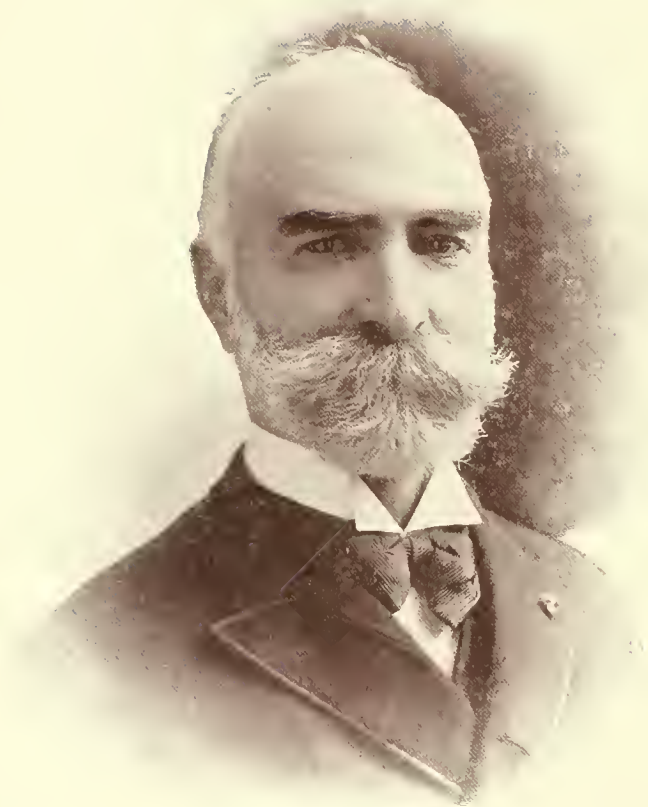
Constructive effort in society has always had the greater emphasis. Its purpose, as phrased by its President, is, "to promote a finer public spirit and a better social order," and it listens gladly to those who can lead in the achievement of that purpose.

Because it is the medium of acquaintance between people who are active in all kinds of philanthropic and reformatory effort, it is itself given over to none. The Club has always avoided duplicating the work of other organizations. Its activities are chiefly in the line of gaining and setting forth social facts and in spreading ideas and ideals. But it stands ready to do special series when opportunity offers. In past years it has provided series of free organ recitals, maintained free courses of lectures and entertainments, aided and stimulated the health authorities in improving slum conditions, and influenced legislation in the interest of a more beautiful city. Many of the most salutary efforts made in Boston for improving bad conditions have received their initial impulse in the Club rooms. Information for many different activities has been gathered at the Club and given to those who could best use it.

For four years past a large number of teachers, educators, clergymen and others have gladly bought season tickets to the Club courses provided in Tremont Temple, on the principles of education. During the coming winter probably a still larger number will gather, first to hear five or six college presidents in turn, and then to hear once more Professor E. H. Griggs, who brought such a stimulus to many last year. A new form of effort in the Club this fall will be found in its Lecture Service. It proposes to furnish to those who desire them the services of expert scholars, educators, municipal officials, and practical men of affairs, who will discuss intelligently the pressing problems of municipal administration, education, social organization, home life, philanthropy, labor, and the rest of the familiar list. Already many inquiries have come in from different directions asking for speakers who will bring to the small communities the experience of years of effort and observation.

The first lecture to the Club will be given by Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia, on "The Political Situation in Philadelphia." Later in the year Professor H. C. Emery, of Yale, and Professor E. A. Ross, formerly of Leland Stanford Junior, will be heard. Mr. Edwin D. Mead will bring to the Club, in the new year, some of the results of his European visit. Other lecturers, both timely and of weight, will be planned later. As in past years the effort will be made to introduce distinguished visitors from abroad to the Club audiences.





ALBERT CLARKE

The Saturday luncheons, always most important to the Club life, will begin October 5 and continue uninterruptedly. The various Club committees will find their opportunity of service and come forward when needed. The Club rooms are open all day and furnish a most agreeable centre for reading, writing, or the meeting of committees.

It might be difficult for every one of the four hundred and fifty members to tell in a word just what the Club is doing, or what it is for. Yet there is probably not one of them who has not felt its stimulus in his own personal ideals and effort.

Albert Clarke



IN ANOTHER part of this issue of OUR TOWN will be found a very interesting estimate of President McKinley by our fellow townsman, Colonel Clarke, who, for over thirteen years enjoyed the personal friendship of the President. Probably most of our readers have heard also that the chairmanship of the Industrial Commission has recently been given to Colonel Clarke by the unanimous vote of his associates, among whom are five senators, and five representatives and three former members of Congress. A less satisfactory piece of information is the news that this eminent citizen is on the point of moving his residence to Boston, from which place we hope he may return again ere long. For all of these, and other reasons, this seems an appropriate time to present to the citizens of Wellesley a sketch of the remarkably varied career and wide influences of this, their fellow townsman.

For a brief and condensed outline perhaps the following from "Who's Who in America" will suffice.

"Clarke, Albert, lawyer, economist, Sec. Home Market Club, Boston, since July, 1899; b. Granville, Vt., Oct. 13, 1840; s. Jedediah and Mary Woodbury C.; grad. Barre, Vt., Acad., 1859, (hon. A. M. Dartmouth Coll., 1888); studied and practised law Montpelier, Vt., 1859-65; m. Rochester, Vt., Jan. 21, 1864, Josephine Briggs. Enlisted 13th Vt. vol. inf. Aug., 1862; thrice promoted; comd. co., Gettysburg and captured cannon and prisoners. Mem. Vt. senate, 1874; Mass. Ho. Reps. 1896-7-8, chmn. Com. Ways and Means; delegate Nat'l Rep. Conv'n 1892; col. on Gov. Dillingham's staff, Vt., 1865; judge-

advocate gen'l, G. A. R. (U. S.), 1897; pres. Vt. & Can. R. R. Co., 1885-6, and since connected with various industries; member U. S. Industrial Commission 1899-1901 and chairman since death of Sen. Kyle; Editor and proprietor St. Albans, Vt., Daily and weekly Messenger, 1868-80; on ed. staff Boston D. Advertiser, 1883-5; ed. and mgr. Rutland, Vt., Herald, 1886-9; ed. Home Market Bulletin (now Protectionist magazine) since 1889; author of many addresses, arguments, etc. Residence, Wellesley Hills, Mass. Office, 77 Bedford St., Boston."

This is biography reduced to its lowest terms, but it indicates a remarkably active and progressive career. Another biography tells of a ten years' struggle, while in Vermont, with the Central Vermont Railroad managers, whom he accused of plundering their trust and corrupting the State. This courageous stand made him many enemies as well as many strong friends. It cost him the nomination for lieutenant governor which he could have had for a promise to bury the hatchet. The sacrifice which he made has not been forgotten in Vermont, where he is often sought to speak on campaigns and on other public occasions.

In 1880 Colonel Clarke left St. Albans, spent a winter in Washington and then came to Massachusetts, making his residence in Wellesley. For business reasons he has left the town before and returned again, which leads us to hope that the present removal to Boston may not be permanent.

On the difficult questions connected with the tariff Colonel Clarke is universally recognized as an expert authority. He has long enjoyed a large acquaintance with the public men of the country. While in the Massachusetts legislature he was chairman of the "Ways and Means Committee." Twice he was nearly elected for Congress, from the district to which Wellesley belongs, in 1896 and 1900. All who know him are sure that he would have served in the office most faithfully and efficiently.

As a citizen of Wellesley Colonel Clarke has taken great interest in the affairs of the town. He was the first president of the Wellesley Club, serving from 1889 to 1896. He has been universally recognized as a most efficient moderator at our town meetings, presiding with perfect fairness and marked ability. He has been a faithful and active member of his religious society, and a friend of every good charity and every righteous cause. Without reference to party or religious lines, he has the respect and deserves the gratitude of all his fellow citizens. His wife and daughter, as well as himself, will be missed here by a large circle of friends. Their Boston residence is in the Audubon Circle, 879 Beacon street.

A Deserving Charity

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore says: "I do not know a more deserving charity, nor one conducted more wisely and successfully, than the Peabody Home for Crippled Children."

Miss Julia A. Eastman says: "Every year of its history reveals more clearly the need of the Peabody Home."

The story of this work is a story of self-sacrificing endeavor on the part of its promoters, of generous support on the part of the public, and of constant enlargement. Despite these encouraging features, however, only a portion of those making application can be received, because of limited quarters. The report of Miss Julia Eastman, of the Advisory Committee, although crowded with instances of the successful care and treatment of crippled children, is pathetic in its references to the calls that cannot be met. With the gift of land at Hyde Park, by Mr. Robert Bleakie, the Home management is making a brave effort to secure funds for the erection of an adequate building, and to this end generous contributions are being made to the Rummage Sale which occurs on the afternoons and evenings of October 7th and 8th, at Waban Hall, Wellesley Square. Contributions of anything, no matter how trifling or how valuable, will be gladly received at the Hall on Saturday, October 5th, and on the following Monday and Tuesday the public will be cordially welcomed. An unusually large and varied assortment of useful articles has already been promised.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club

The Wellesley Hills Woman's Club will hold its first meeting for the year in Maugus Hall, Wednesday afternoon, November 6, at 2.30 o'clock.

The program for the year as far as completed is as follows:

Nov. 6. Home afternoon, "Mountain and Shore." Tea.

Nov. 20. "Life and Nature in the English Lakes." Unitarian church.

Prof. A. J. George.

Dec. 4. Monologue, "King René's Daughter." Tea.

Miss Grace Chamberlin.

Dec. 18. To be announced.

Jan. 1. New Year's Reception. Tea.

Jan. 15. "Harriet Beecher Stowe." *Miss Maria L. Baldwin.*

Feb. 5. Gentlemen's night. Concert, 8.00 P. M.

Under direction of Miss Belle S. Bassett.

Feb. 19. "The Curve of Social Progress. *Rev. Edward Cummings.*

March 5. "Wild Birds and Their Music." *Mr. Schuyler F. Mathews.*

March 19. To be announeced. Tea.

April 2. To be announced.

April 16. "Three April Days—1689-1775-1861. *Hon. A. S. Roe.*

May 7. Annual Meeting. Tea.

All meetings, except that of November 20, will be held in Maugus Hall. This one is a stereopticon lecture and will be held in the Unitarian Church.

Following is the list of officers and committees of the Club for the ensuing year:

President, Mrs. Mary W. Overholser; First Vice Pres., Mrs. Helen M. Norcross; Second Vice Pres., Mrs. A. Josephine Spring; Rec. Secretary, Mrs. Sadie E. Hardy; Cor. Secretary, Miss Carolyn J. Peck; Treasurer, Mrs. Annie M. Morse.

Directors.

Mrs. Hannah T. Carret, Mrs. Joseph B. Seabury, Mrs. Hattie B. Cunningham, Mrs. S. Irving Richardson, Mrs. Ella L. Peabody, Mrs. Ella L. Torrey.

Hospitality Committee.

Mrs. Helen M. Norcross, chairman, Mrs. Emma F. Hatch, Mrs. Gertrude Plympton, Mrs. Margaret A. Quaekenboss, Mrs. Florence A. Train, Mrs. Josephine Hunneman, Mrs. Rosamund Rothery, Mrs. Nora M. Joslin, Miss Mary N. Edwards.

Door Committee.

Mrs. Ella L. Peabody, chairman, Mrs. Alice W. Carrier, Mrs. Norriss McGoon.

Platform Committee.

Mrs. Joseph B. Seabury, chairman, Mrs. S. Irving Richardson.

Tea Committee.

Mrs. Hattie B. Cunningham, chairman, Mrs. Sarah E. Torry, Mrs. Viola Jay Russell.

Friendly Aid Committee.

Mrs. Ellen R. Robson, Mrs. Helen M. Norcross, Mrs. Sarah F. Jennings.

The Wellesley Club

The Wellesley Club will begin its year with a meeting at the Brunswick, October 21. This is the annual meeting, and there will be reports from the officers of the past year and election of new officers for the coming year. Mr. James R. Carret also will speak on "The Single Tax," what it is and its practical application in Wellesley.

The Club opens its thirteenth year with a considerable waiting list.

The Laying of a Corner Stone

At noon, on Wednesday, October 2, a small assembly gathered at the tower entrance of the new Congregational Church to participate in a simple and interesting service. A copper box filled with material connected with the life or history of the church was to be deposited in the Corner Stone. The service was opened by singing from "Coronation." Then the pastor read a few verses of Scripture (Ezra 3:8-13 and Psalm 122), and spoke briefly upon the significance of the occasion. His hope was that this new structure would symbolize that "strength and beauty" which are characteristic of the Christian religion. Mr. Travis, secretary of the building committee, then read a list of the contents of the box as follows:

Historical sketch, by the pastor, dating from the first movement toward a new church in 1893 to the present time, with minutes of the various church meetings when the subject was under consideration.

Copies of the Church Manuals of 1847, 1877 and 1896 revised to date.

Program and souvenir of the semi-centennial anniversary. Program of last vesper service in the "Old Church," Feb. 2-'01.

Programs at other special services held during the past year and other papers connected with the work of the church.

Manuscript sermon by Rev. Jonathan Edwards.

Copy of constitution and other papers of the Christian Endeavor Society.

Sunday-School Quarterlies now in use in our school.

Pictures of the "Old Church," exterior and interior.

February number of "Our Town" containing a picture and sketch of the life work of our former pastor, Rev. Jonathan Edwards.

September number of "Our Town" and a copy of the Boston Daily Globe, of September 16, each containing a cut and description of our new church building.

Copy of the "Wellesley Review" of September 27.

Copies of the "Congregationalist," "Outlook" and "Independent."

Program of memorial service to our beloved President, William McKinley, held September 15, 1901, in the Town Hall.

Annual Report of the General Association of Congregational Churches.

Photograph of Deacon Reuel Ware, who held the office of deacon from 1847 to 1882.

Photograph of Reuel Willard Ware, his son, the only member now living of the original founders of this church in 1847.

Photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Wilder.

Photograph of Mrs. Rebecca A. Bachelder, one of the original members.

Photographs of the Building Committee (F. J. Lake, chairman, L. K. Putney, Rev. Parris T. Farwell, George D. Ware, and T. W. Travis), also photographs of A. W. Norcross, contractor and Charles H. Kianey, foreman.

Silver quarter of 1901 issue.

After reading this list the box was put in place by Mr. F. J. Lake, chairman of the building committee, and secured there with mortar by Deacon George D. Ware. The pastor offered a prayer, the people sang "The Church's one foundation is Jesus Christ her Lord," and the benediction was pronounced.

Thursday, Sept. 19, 1901

The day when President McKinley was buried will long be remembered in the United States. The whole country was in mourning. In great cities and in country villages the people gathered in memorial services to express their sorrow. The traffic of the land was silenced. In more than one metropolis, at a given signal, the cars on electric lines and steam railroads, the steamers on the rivers, the vehicles of business paused for a few moments. Men stood with bared heads in silence, and the thoughts of all hearts went out to that pathetic scene in Canton, where the body of the beloved President was laid away.

In our own town of Wellesley an impressive service was held in the Town Hall. Rarely, if ever, has so truly representative an assembly been gathered there, and it crowded every seat and all available standing room. On the platform were all the officials of the town, together with the clergymen of the Catholic, Congregational and Unitarian churches. There was a brief and impressive opening address by Col. Noah Plympton, the chairman of the Board of Selectmen, reading of Scripture by Rev. John Snyder of the Unitarian Church, and prayer, while all the people stood, by Rev. Parris T. Farwell of the Wellesley Hills Congregational Church. Two addresses were delivered. One was by the Rev. P. H. Callanan, of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, which was direct, earnest and eloquent, and dwelt particularly upon the exalted personal character of the late President. The other address was by Col. Albert Clarke, who first called the citizens to a renewed sense of the sacredness of all law and the duty of regarding it in our own community. Then, as he had been asked to do, he referred to several occasions on which he had met President McKinley and described, from his personal knowledge, the kindliness and courtesy which were such marked features of the President's character. During the exercises the Schnbert Quartette sang appropriate pieces. The audience united in singing "Nearer My God to Thee" at the opening of the meeting, and "America" at its close. Then, while the audience stood, "Taps" were sounded, and the benediction was pronounced.

Literary Notes

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce an important list of fall publications. Among these are two books by the late John Fiske—"Life Everlasting" and "New France and New England." Also "Architecture in Italy" (2 vol.), by Charles K. Cummings; "Our National Parks," by John Muir, "History of the Mississippi Valley," by James K. Hosmer; "The Rights of Man" by Lyman Abbott; "The Teachings of Dante," by C. A. Diasmore; "Essays" by C. C. Everett; "American Traits" by Hugo Munsterberg; and "Footing It in Franconia" by Bradford Torrey. New fiction: "The Tory Lover," by Sarah Orne Jewett; "Margaret Warrener," by Alice Brown; "Our Lady Vanity" by Ellen Olney Kirk; "The Marrow of Tradition," by Charles W. Chestnutt.

Among the fall publications of the Bowen-Merrill Company is a new story, by Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood. Whatever Mrs. Catherwood writes is good and, as it is announced that she has chosen a most romantic and interesting subject for her new novel, a literary treat may be expected. The name of the book is "Lazarre", and its basis is an old legend that the Dauphin Louis, son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, did not die in prison but was brought to this country, to live and die in exile and obscurity.

The Baker and Taylor Company announce for coming publication "Woodland and Meadow," by Mr. W. L. Lincoln Adams, a series of papers dealing with life on a New England hill farm. Also two new books by Dr. Josiah Strong—"Young Men and the Times" and "The next Great Awakening." Other books are "The Modern Mission Cycle," by Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, "The Jew as a Patriot," by Madam C. Peters, and "The Children's Health," by Florence H. Winterburn.

Little, Brown & Co. have just issued a new edition of "The Life of Francis Parkman," also a new illustrated edition of "Little Men." The young people will be interested to know that they have also published "The Little Men Play," and "The Little Women Play," which are adaptations by Elizabeth Lincoln Gould. The plays take about forty-five minutes for presentation and are very popular for amateur performances. Among new books announced are "Types of Naval Officers," by Capt. Alfred T. Mahan; "The World Beautiful in Books," by Lilian Whiting; "A Japanese Miscellany," by Lafcadio Hearn; "Up and Down the Sands of Gold," by Mary Devereux; "Mistress Brent," by Lucy M. Thurston; and "Joy and Strength for the Pilgrim's Day," by Mary W. Tileston.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish shortly, or have just published, "The Art of Life," a study in feminism; "Dutch Life in Town and County," by a resident at The Hague; Romance of the Renaissance Chateaux," by Elizabeth W. Champney; "One of My Sons," by Anna Catherine Green; "Luni Folk-Tales," by Frank H. Cushing; "Wales" and "Medieval Rome," in the "Story of the Nations" series; "The Stars," by Simon Newcomb; "The Home Life of the Wild Birds," by Francis H. Herrick; "The Science of Penology," by Henry M. Boies, etc., etc.

The announcement is made by Mr. Charles Frohman that the initial production of the play "Eben Holden" was given in Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday night, September 30, with Mr. E. M. Holland playing the character of "Uncle Eb." The dramatization of Mr. Irving Bacheller's phenomenally successful book has been done by Mr. Edward E. Rose, and is said to be a very strong piece of work, and to portray the story accurately. Mr. Bacheller's second success, "D'ri and I," has been for the past two weeks the best selling book in New York and other cities.

OUR TOWN

October, 1901

*PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH BY C. M. EATON
MANAGING EDITOR, T. T. FARWELL, WELLESLEY HILLS
ADVERTISING MANAGER, G. E. SEAGRAVE, WELLESLEY*

Entered at the post office at Wellesley Hills as second-class matter.

Editorial

We call attention to the fact that the admirable address by Rev. P. H. Callanan, at the services in the Town Hall on Thursday, Sept 19, is reported in full in the Wellesley Review for Sept. 27.

Never, perhaps, has there been so plainly revealed the underlying unity of our great nation as during the days of its grief for the murderous assault upon its President. All that was best in national life was then brought to the front. Men of all parties, of all races, and all religious opinions were united in a common sorrow and a common loyalty. After all, important as they are, the divisions which are thrust into view in times of political excitement do not run very deep. Beneath them all is the solid bed rock of a great national spirit of loyalty and patriotism. And the terrible adjectives employed and the dire disasters threatened by each party when speaking of its opponents come largely from fevered imaginations.

Nevertheless, it is impossible that this event should pass by without our learning one lesson at least. It has been a blot upon our national honor that through mistaken loyalty to freedom of speech, mingled with an inexcusable neglect to rebuke recognized evil, we have permitted the doctrine of reform by assassination to be taught openly and unforbidden. It is the immediate duty of every state legislature, in Massachusetts as elsewhere, to provide, so far as can be done by law, for the suppression of the propagation of the doctrines of anarchy and to declare that murderous attacks upon the life of the President are traitorous and punishable by death. It makes one shudder to think that the tragedy of Buffalo might equally well have happened when the President was the guest of our own Commonwealth.

The Metaphysical Club, at 200 Clarendon St., Boston, has issued a timely circular against "Modern Sensationalism," and declares its intention to enter upon an especial effort to counteract its influences. It emphasizes the alarming effects of the delineation of crime in the daily press and the need of educating public opinion to demand the banishment of such material from the papers that enter the homes of the people. To this end it invites the co-operation of all who are like-minded. Mr. Warren A. Rodman, of Wellesley Hills, is the Secretary of the Metaphysical Club, and he invites correspondence with reference to this needed reform.

Church News

Wellesley Hills Congregational Church

Morning services: Beginning with Oct. 6, the pastor will preach on the following topics:—"What is Religion?" "What is Belief on Christ?" "What Christ Requires of the Average Man." "The Part of Conscience in Christian Living." "Can the Christ Life be Realized Apart from the Church?" "What is Spirituality?" "What is Growth in Grace?" "How is Redemption a Present Fact?" This course will be followed except when special timely topics need presentation. October 27 will be observed as Prison Sunday and a collection will be received for the work of the Massachusetts Prison Association.

The Communion Service will be observed on November 3, at 4 p. m. in the Unitarian Church. On Friday evening, November 1, the preparatory service will be held in the Parsonage at 7:45 p. m. There will be a meeting of the church committee on Tuesday, October 22, at which time, or before it, the pastor would like to meet any persons who desire to unite with the church by letter or on confession of faith.

New families worshipping with us are cordially invited to obtain letters for admission to our church fellowship.

On Friday evenings, for the present, the topics will follow a course of study in the life of Christ as follows: October 4, John 1:1-18; Luke 1:1-4 and the genealogies in Mark and Luke. October 11: the Annunciations and the birth of John and of Jesus (Luke 1:5 to 2:20 Mat. 1:18-25). Oct. 18, The infancy of Jesus and his life in Nazareth (Luke 2:21-52. Mat. 2:1-23). October 25, The beginning of the Gospel (Mat. 3:1-17 4:1-11 Mk. 1:1-13 Luke 3:1 to 4:13). A Bible Club of twenty-three members for the study of this course has been founded. It is under the direction of the Institute of Sacred Literature of Chicago University. Other members of the Club are desired. The work can be done individually, or in connection with others, as each member chooses. Bibles, etc., obtained through the pastor.

Remember that there will be a fair for the benefit of the New Church Fund on November 13 and 14 from two to ten each day, at Maugus Hall. Children's entertainment on Wednesday afternoon and supper on Thursday evening from six to eight o'clock.

The National Council of the Congregational Churches meets in Portland from October 11 to 18. The pastor has been appointed as delegate by the Suffolk West Conference of churches, and hopes to be present throughout the council.

Owing to the unexpected resignation of the Secretary, the members of the Auxiliary to the Woman's Board are requested to pay their fees to the President, Mrs. Farwell. The money should be collected before November first.

Wellesley Congregational Church

Mr. Newell H. Dadmun, a member of the Executive Committee of the church, died September 12, of typhoid fever.

Mrs. I. H. Farnham is still very ill, her illness being due to the severe nervous strain she has been under for the past five months.

Mr. Frank S. Farnham and Mr. George B. Farnham have entered Cornell University.

Mr. Carter Benner has gone to California to raise fruit.

Miss Alice Moulton is playing the organ at the Congregational church in South Natick.

Miss Bessie Tucker has entered the Freshman Class at Wellesley College.

Miss Gertude E. Chandler has gone to Pittsfield, Mass., to attend a private school.

At a meeting held September 10, by the Social Church Department of the Woman's Union, it was voted to hold a series of "Tea Socials" as our means of raising money. The first one occurred Thursday afternoon, October 3, at Mrs. Chas. E. Shattuck's, Grove street. It is hoped that these teas will meet with favor and be largely attended.

October 17, Church Social in Ladies' Parlors.

October 24, Christian Endeavor Social.

Unitarian Society

October 11, the first Sunday School entertainment of the season will be given in the church parlor. It will take the form of a "Teacher's Reception," and a fine social program is being arranged.

October 13, Rev. Edward A. Horton, Superintendent of the Unitarian Sunday School Society, will visit the Sunday School, and after conducting the church service, will speak to the children and teachers, after twelve o'clock, on matters of vital interest to them on the subject of Sunday School.

The organization of the Sunday School is complete, a full complement of teachers and officers has been secured, and plans are formulated to carry on a successful work in the Sunday School in 1901 and 1902. Teachers meetings will be held regularly at residence of the pastor every Friday evening, 7:30 o'clock, unless otherwise specified.

Mr. Snyder united in marriage, on Thursday evening, October 3, Mr. Charles Brooking Wetherbee and Miss Sara Louise Morse.

Regular quarterly Communion Service on Sunday morning, October 6, at 11:45

A very beautiful bronze memorial tablet, bearing the name of the former revered pastor, has just been finished for the church. It will be put in place and dedicated with a simple service in a very few days.

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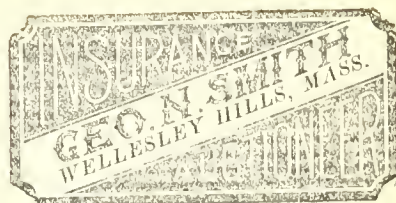
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*VOLUME
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Dana Hall -- A New Department

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This school is under the management of the Dana Hall School, and in charge of resident teachers of long and successful experience with children of primary and intermediate grades. Boys are admitted to the day school.

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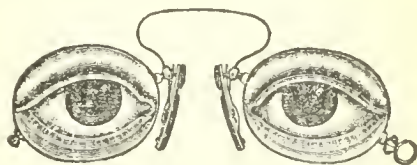
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EDWARD LAWRENCE

Our Town

November 1901

Volume IV Number 11

5 Cents a Copy

50 Cents per Year

Edward Lawrence



EDWARD LAWRENCE was of pure New England stock. Born in the town of Charlestown, on May 23, 1848, he never lived outside the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. "A Yankee of the Yankees," he inherited those strong and valuable spiritual characteristics which generations had changed from habits to instincts. That he should be clean, temperate, upright, sensitive in conscience and sincere in his attachment to right ideals, were with him matters of course. These things were not consciously acquired virtues. They were normal parts of his fibre of character.

In his conduct of life he did not assume civic, social, and religious duties as burdens to be borne for the good of the community, but he rendered them simply, naturally and spontaneously as the expression of his ideal of good citizenship. Coming from pure, wholesome, untainted New England blood, it might be said of him, in a quaint paradox, that "he was a good citizen a hundred years before he was born." When he was about seventeen years of age he entered an active business life with the firm of W. F. Weld & Co., of Boston, of which his uncle, Mr. Richard Baker, was the head.

On May 23, 1872, he married Miss Annie West Fuller, of Dorchester, who bore him five children, three of whom survive. About eleven years ago, Mr. Lawrence passed through a terrible and protracted attack of typhoid fever which seemed to test to the utmost the strength of his vital forces; but when, a few months after, he purchased the Kidder estate and came to reside permanently in Wellesley, he enjoyed a robustness of health and fulness of vigor of which his closest friends saw no abatement till his final sickness. Upon the last Sunday in June he was attacked with what seemed at first to be only a temporary form of gastric trouble, but it soon developed into a distressing case of *angina pectoris*. Although the first attacks were exceedingly severe, yet such was the measure of his reserve strength that after a few weeks he was able to ride out upon fine days. We knew, of course, that he could never be restored to fulness of health, but we hoped that he might remain with us even with impaired strength and broken vigor. In a little while it became apparent that this hope was vain. New and painful complications developed, and on Monday, Oct. 28, seventeen weeks after the first attack, the over-burdened heart ceased to beat. Death came suddenly at last, and evidently without unusual pain.

These few bare facts of our friend's career suggest but faintly the busy life of usefulness and value which for ten years he has passed in this community. He has been closely identified with every single interest created to advance the welfare of this town. Devoted to the enlargement of its material aggrandizement and beauty, he has been keenly sensitive to the value of all the institutions that stand for its moral and spiritual enrichment. He was sympathetically active in the social life of young and old; and to the church of his choice he not only gave the helpfulness of constant personal attendance, but the most generous and unstinted material support. He possessed in a large measure that rare and subtle quality of citizenship we call "public spirit." Plenty of men shed sympathy upon worthy causes, and will even give them pecuniary support, but you cannot get them to give one hour of time or one stroke of labor to make the old world a better place to live in. I think it was Plutarch who said that there were two types of generals. Those who said "Go" and those who said "Come." Julius Cæsar, he said, won all his battles by saying to his soldiers "Come!" Mr. Lawrence never said to the younger men of this town, when useful and arduous work was to be done, "Go" but "Come and let us do it together." In truth he had inherited the maxim of New England economics, "if you want a thing done well, do it yourself," and so

conscientiously did he observe its spirit that if he displayed any defect in the administration of personal and municipal affairs it was in a painful and laborious attention to details that should have been entrusted to younger and less busy hands. True to the habits of a careful, old-fashioned business education, he could not endure anything like slovenliness in any type of labor.

Almost every strong and positive character is many sided, touching the world at many points. It often happens that the man in business and the rough contact with the busy world, may be a very different nature from the same man in social and domestic relations. But Mr. Lawrence always seemed to me to possess a singular simplicity of character. In him I detected no ethical complexities, no contradictory ideals. He did not have different sets of opinions for different kinds of people. He was not "all things to all men," but *one* thing to all men; and that was a frank, direct, sincere, open-hearted man. The most unique feature of his character in my mind was what I may call his youthfulness of heart. I have rarely known a man of his age who, amidst the abrasions of the world, had kept so keenly alive what men call their "youthful illusions." He never lost the enthusiasms of earlier life. He not only loved his friends profoundly, but he greatly rejoiced in their returning love.

We cannot yet realize that he is gone. In this little commonwealth of ours he filled so large a place that those of us who remain must each give a larger portion of time, thought and labor to the interests he cherished if we would measurably make good his loss.

"God calls our loved ones, but we lose not wholly what He hath given:
They live on earth, in thought and deed, as truly as in His heaven."

J. S.

A largely attended special meeting of the Mangus Club was held Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1901, in memory of its late President, Edward Lawrence. The meeting was called to order by its Vice-President, Schuyler S. Bartlett, who in well-chosen words bespoke the deep grief and feeling of the members of the Club in the great loss they had sustained. Eulogistic remarks were made by Messrs. Victor J. Loring, Noah A. Plympton, Edward D. Emerson and Richard Cunningham. Throughout the meeting was displayed such great grief and sorrow as nothing but such a character as that of its late President could call

forth. To every member of the Club it meant the loss of a true friend, for their welfare was his, and the best interests of the Club his constant thought.

The following resolutions were read by Mr. Harrison A. Plympton, and the same adopted and ordered inscribed on the records of the Club, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased :

WHEREAS, the Maugus Club has learned with profound sorrow of the death of its beloved President and fellow member, Edward Lawrence, and

Whereas, desiring to record our recognition and appreciation of his noble character and of his service and devotion to the Club,

Therefore, be it resolved that the Maugus Club, in meeting especially assembled, extends its deepest sympathy to the family of the deceased in this their hour of bereavement and grief, trusting that the sincere feeling and sorrow in the heart of each and every member of the Club may help and sustain them in their great affliction; and

Be it further resolved that in his death the Maugus Club has lost not only an efficient officer and devoted member, who gave always his utmost energy and devotion to the advancement and upbuilding of the Club, but also a man of the highest type, unselfish in act, honest in purpose, just in all dealings with his fellow men, and a true and loyal friend to all.

His name will never be forgotten, but will remain an honored, cherished memory to one and all.

"All's Well"

By Robert M. Baker

In roll the billows with a sullen roar
Against the rocks that guard a peaceful shore;
The spray, dashed up with a relentless force,
In its white shroud reflects the moonbeam's course.

Some lonely sails far out upon the deep,
Like phantom shapes across the moonlight creep;
Soft o'er the molten seas sounds the ship's bell,
Follows the sailor's cheering cry, "All's well."

On shore a life has ceased its mortal toil,
To find a well-earned rest in hallowed soil;
That watch-cry hovers o'er the moonlit bed,
"All's well," a benediction for the dead.

Camping in California

By William E. Hayes



ALIFORNIA is an ideal state for camping. To begin with, the climate favors it. During the summer season no rain falls. One can live completely in the open air, eat, sleep, read, write letters, loll in a hammock, with never a fear of a drenching. At night the air is so still that lamps burn without a flicker.

Then there is but little annoyance from insects. Flies and mosquitoes are very rare. An occasional chipmunk will get into your larder, or a bee will brush by you as you are eating your dinner, but are such infrequent visitors as hardly to be worth mentioning. Rattlesnakes and scorpions, it is true, abound in some sections, but this can be taken into consideration in choosing the site of your camp.

Life in a California camp can best be understood by describing some particular camp. Let me take the one which it was recently my good fortune to visit. It was situated on the banks of the Russian river, on the opposite shore from a characteristic mountain village, yet sufficiently secluded to seem many miles away, in the very heart of the forest. Nearness to the village was a great convenience, in fact almost a necessity. To go for the mail and do marketing once or twice a day were occupations that relieved somewhat the monotony of an otherwise idle day.

The Russian river is not a very deep stream, nor is it very wide, except near the mouth, but its shores are wonderfully picturesque. In places the land on either side rises almost perpendicularly to a great height, and is well covered with redwoods and madrona trees, and luxurious undergrowth that remains green all summer in spite of the dryness.

It is almost impossible to give a picture in words of the beauty of this camp, as we approached it from the river. At first it seemed like a succession of camps. A long, well-shaded avenue, carpeted with redwood sawdust, and flanked on either side with tents almost hidden by the trees and sufficiently distant from each other to afford privacy, stretched along for a distance of two hundred yards. Climbing up the

bank from the river, we passed through a little bower called the "library," furnished with a table covered with books and magazines, a hammock and a few lounging chairs. To lounge in this cool retreat and look out through the opening at the river and the hills was the dreamy delight of a summer day.

Next to the library came the huge camp fire, around which we always used to gather in the evening, reading, writing, telling conundrums, and playing games. The camp fire is a very important item in California out-door life, as the nights are almost invariably cold, no matter how hot the day.

Some distance beyond the camp were the dining room and kitchen, both out of doors but protected overhead by awnings. The kitchen was separated from the avenue by a huge redwood trunk, six feet in diameter, which formed an excellent barrier against the wind. The dining room, which was simply a platform, was sheltered around the sides by strips of burlap.

Besides the river, with its boating, bathing and fishing, there were glorious walks and drives in all directions. Our favorite walk just after breakfast was along the road overlooking the river.

One afternoon we drove in a four-seated carryall to a grove of big trees and had our supper, returning home by moonlight. The trees, although not so large as those in the Yosemite region, were nevertheless larger than any trees that grow in the East. It was a veritable forest primeval, such as Longfellow sings about in *Evangeline*. To get the full impression of their size and grandeur one must lie upon the ground and look upward. A sense of awe and wonder came over us as we gazed upon these gigantic products of nature, older than the Christian era. How still and solemn they stood, so closely grouped together that the wind disturbed only the topmost boughs. Not a sound of any kind was heard in that virgin forest. The silence was almost oppressive. To speak above a whisper seemed almost a profane term. A place to meditate and ponder the mystery of the universe and draw near the Eternal Spirit who broods over it. It recalled those lines of the psalmist, "Be still, and know that I am God."

The homeward drive in the cool of the day made us grateful for the camp fire. As the flames shot up from the dry logs, making weird, fantastic shapes in the glowing embers, we told ghost stories till our eyes grew heavy; then one by one we took a lantern and crept off to our tents, and soon were buried deep in slumber under Navajo blankets and Mexican zarapes.

Decorating of School-Room

By Marshall L. Perrin



HERE are features in our American civilization that show marks of immaturity; and it is not unpatriotic to call attention to them, within the family circle. Most significant of their growth in civilization are the manners and customs of a people; and the deplorable off-hand disregard of simple forms of polite and deferential intercourse, the custom in American dwellings of placing the best room toward the street, and of putting the showiest treasures in that room, into which an entire stranger is first introduced, the wearing of a fur-lined coat with the fur outside, and countless other details of American life show too plainly that we are more mindful of appearing than of being, more conscious that others' eyes are upon us, than that we possess true worth, of which the outside world may not know.

Though we have fortunately a growing sense of hunger and thirst for the genuine and for the ideal, we have not yet outgrown the open-mouthed stare of the boy in the street, who is awed by royalty, as it passes by. We gaze in rapture upon the singer and the artist, and pay high prices for seats if he or she is on the program. We don't so much mind what they sing, or play, or act, if we can only go to see them. We are frequently reproached with caring not so much for music as for musicians, nor so much for art as for artists.

Yet, while we do pay homage to great works of art, and really enjoy whatever our sense of appreciation renders us capable of receiving from them—and it is often hopefully genuine—we are nevertheless perfectly willing to live our daily routine of life surrounded by details that are positively ugly, and with apparent complacency. It is well said, that a people is not truly artistic unless art is shown in all the works of its hands. Compare the average dining service, though abounding in silver, with the simple, but beautiful, housekeeping articles brought to light at every turn in Pompeii. Compare the picturesque and restful villages and villas of European landscapes with the suburbs of Boston and New York, where wealth has built costly houses terrible to look at, where Queen Anne and Crazy Jane, Romanesque and Old New England are jumbled together in a way that suggests an

attempt to be funny, yet wholly satisfactory to the rich owner, if only odd enough to be striking.

How is all this to be remedied? By surrounding the children of today with so much true beauty that they will not be satisfied with such childishness, when they grow to be men and women. By so awakening in them the inherent craving of every human heart, that the sons and daughters of the rich boors, as well as of the poor laborers, will not be content with money-getting and political rivalry, but shall demand in their lives that which is more than gold, the beauty of Holiness and the holiness of Beauty. This cannot be accomplished by neglecting the matter during their youth, and then introducing them to works of art or models of goodness later in life. Nor can the highest sentiments of virtue or of art be forced at any age upon the heart. A child absorbs lasting impressions of that kind only from environment, not from talk. The only proper place for any child, who is a future citizen, to spend five hours a day, is in the presence of a teacher who is his ideal of a lady, and in an environment that shall awaken his best and deepest impulses. The effect of such surroundings is more lasting and of vastly more importance for his future work in life, than the acquisition of rules and facts.

Besides urging the encouragement of wholesome sentiment in the character of the individual, and thus in the nation, we will further assert that children work better in a restful, pleasant room than in a barn. I have visited school-rooms where I should surely have been cross and ill-natured, either as scholar or teacher. Pleasant surroundings, like music, almost compel a nature to be at its best. Nothing will so soon calm a restless school as a singing exercise, not only because the diaphragm is set at work, but from the conscious effort to come into harmony and tune with others and with one's self. Very little children are likewise not the only ones that are quieted and interested by looking at pictures, especially if these are associated with some historic event or story. And an appreciation of true art develops a proper understanding of the relations of things, and a sense of harmonious adjustment, not only in the physical but in the mental and moral side of life.

The hopeful fact is, that our children are becoming noticeably appreciative of their surroundings. They are much more tidy in dress and general appearance, and less contented with the ugly. Many schools have cheerfully brought pennies for the pictures and beautiful casts with which their rooms are decorated. Others, too, are furnished by the town. In some instances, gifts have been made by parents and

friends. The casts, pictures, and other ornaments are usually selected with great care, with reference to the subjects taught, the age of the children, and the peculiarities of the room; and generally the result has been satisfactory. Recently some young ladies, from the Normal School, had been particularly instructed to notice the interior decoration of the Wellesley school rooms; and the Hunnewell building is frequently visited for this purpose by college students with note books. Yet, although the rooms themselves may be sufficiently decorated, and we have some albums of pictures upon the reading tables, there is much to be done in the way of forming for each building a library of pictures and other reproductions of great works of art. Especially are these needed for the High School, where the walls offer so little opportunity for decoration, and where such a collection would be highly appreciated, and would have a distinct educational value.

It is a satisfaction to know that our country is awake to the desirability of this element in education, and that at the Paris Exposition the United States exhibited public-school work in art and in school decoration that was far and away ahead of the showing made by either England, France or Germany.

Bible Study at Wellesley College

By Adelaide I. Locke

(Associate Professor Biblical History, Wellesley College)



BIBLE STUDY should help the student to ask and partly answer for herself three questions: What is the message of God given through the Hebrew people and through His Son, and how was it given? What has this word wrought in the life of the world? How has God been preparing all nations and peoples since man began to receive this word? Tremendous questions, that no life-time can fully answer; yet to be introduced to the quest is a large inspiration.

To attempt a partial answer to the first question is the requirement the College makes of each student. The general standpoint of the course is accordingly historical, and the work

begins with the beginnings of Hebrew history, and for two years follows it through the Old Testament. Unfortunately, the average student is found to be densely ignorant of the simple facts of the history, and much time is necessarily spent in acquiring them which could have been saved by proper home or Sunday school teaching. Very few can give correctly the story of Elijah's contest with the priests of Baal on Carmel. Many could not give three important facts apiece about Abraham, David, or Solomon. How can a student intelligently read or listen to discussions of the work of Moses or David until she knows the mere facts about each? Once acquired, a wide field of most suggestive reading is open to her. In connection with the lecture or a special paper she is introduced to widely varied references in French and German as well as English.

Wellesley rejoices, through the liberality of Mr. A. A. Sweet, in a large special library of reference books for the use of this department, amply increased every year. And this suggests another aim of the work—to give the student some acquaintance with the non-historical books of the Old Testament. But little time can be given in the class room to the discussion of the Psalms, the Proverbs, the books of Job and Ecclesiastes. Subjects for papers are therefore given that will afford opportunity for detailed study of them and the books about them with which the library is so well supplied. Through the writing of these, and other papers on subjects not fully dealt with in the class room, the student is shown how to find out things for herself, to discriminate between original sources and second-hand information, to distinguish the important from the unimportant and to weigh evidence. Were the classes not so large much more might be done in this line, which depends so largely for success upon careful individual oversight. To accomplish these ends and treat the work of warrior, king, priest, prophet and wise man as it deserves is more than difficult within our short allowance of time, the classes meeting but once a week, and therefore opportunity for more thorough and extended work in this field is offered in elective courses to those who care for it.

With the junior year there is a difference in the method of work. In place of carrying all the students through the same course, several parallel courses are offered and the student makes her own choice. In one the emphasis is on the study of the original language; in one on the life of Christ; in another on the beginning of the Church, and in a fourth on the origin and especial teachings of each book. Yet in each the standpoint and treatment is historical rather than dogmatic, aiming

to ascertain the facts and understand their bearings as fully as may be. The distribution of students in this way avoids, to some extent, the disadvantages of large numbers, allowing more scope for class discussion and freer use of the library reference books. The average student is also more familiar with the facts of the New Testament history, and therefore able to devote more time to reading.

Three lines of work may be followed in the electives of the senior year: Study of the books of the Bible through the original languages, Hebrew and Greek; the history of Christianity subsequent to the apostolic age; or the history of religions, savage, barbaric and civilized. As the church history work is necessarily largely parallel to the modern history courses of the history department, it may prove advisable to confine it in future to the history of doctrine and church institutions.

It will be observed that there is one aspect of Bible study—the personal practical application—which can at most be but very slightly suggested in the class room, and indirectly even then. This phase of Bible study is therefore supplied through the Sunday Bible study circles of the Christian Association.

As compared with other departments, this department suffers from two disadvantages. For the sake of the desirable general effect of continuous Bible study, it is deemed advisable to require it through the first three years, which gives only the senior year in which to do work corresponding to that done in the sophomore or junior year in other departments. Advanced work, and post-graduate work can therefore be done to the best advantage only by students who enter with a preparation sufficient to be accepted as an equivalent for at least a part of the required work; and these are few.

It is here that the community can do much for those of its students who may enter college, as well as for those who will not. Let them learn to look forward to their college Bible work as they do to the history, philosophy and literature with which it is so intimately connected, and yet, in the opinion of Christians, of so much more vital interest and importance. Then, by a rational system of Sunday school lessons, give them the opportunity to learn enough of the simple history of the Old and New Testaments to enable them to enter at once upon the advanced treatment they will be prepared to expect. In return the College hopes to give back to the community women who can make attractive and effective leaders of Bible classes, raising the general level of knowledge and stimulating many in that life-long endeavor to know more of God, which is life eternal.

A Neglected Social Problem

It is safe to assert that no important social problem is less considered or less understood than the problem of the treatment of the criminal. The fact is not unintelligible. The very word "crime" is repellent. And it is naturally felt that even the consideration of the class who commit crime must be disagreeable, perhaps even injurious in its results. Let us emphasize the fact, then, that the proper consideration of this problem is not harmful and most important and commendable. With the exception of a very small minority of "incurrigibles," the men and women in our prisons are human, even like ourselves, their own worst enemies and capable of response to right appeal. The awful fact about these, our fellow creatures, is that the treatment which they receive at our hands is too often such as to send them farther on their misguided course. The jails in which we shut them fix their doom. We, the people, are responsible for this condition. We are mistaken in our treatment of the tramp, the drunkard and the criminal. We do too little to prevent the beginnings of crime. Juvenile offences are increasing ominously. And we save too few of the men and women who have fallen. Once a man has passed through prison doors most of us give him up as lost. How many among us know the principles of the reformatory work in our own state? Who can tell the proportion of those whom we send to jails to those who go to the reformatory? (Last year out of 27,457 commitments only 791 were placed under reformatory treatment.) Who can tell the virtues and defects of our jail treatment? How many of our citizens are helping such an organization as the Massachusetts Prison Association, or even know what its work is?

Would it not be a good thing if our Woman's Club and some men's club were to consider these matters? Let classes be formed, and let them take such an admirable work as Professor Henderson's "Study of the Dependent, Defective and Degenerate Classes and Their Social Treatment" for a handbook. They would find the whole problem of the poor, the tramp, the insane and the law-breaker discussed in the clearest and most interesting manner. They would see how far society is itself responsible for crime, and how far crime is the natural result of changing social conditions. They would learn the uselessness of the present system of jail treatment, the actual harmfulness of much that we are now doing. And then they would be able to co-operate intelligently in wise efforts to obtain a better condition.

“Citizens’ Meeting”

In response to a postal card signed “Citizens’ Committee,” about 150 citizens of Wellesley met in the Lower Town Hall, Monday evening, Nov. 4, to listen to arguments for and against the franchise offered to the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Co. After several unsuccessful attempts to ascertain the identity of the “Citizens’ Committee,” a motion to adjourn was put and carried by a large majority. The citizens of Wellesley apparently are not pleased with anonymous calls for public meetings.

Notices

The simple mention of Nantucket suggests a quaint and peculiar people in a land of romance. Probably few, if any, of her loyal sons combined so intimate a knowledge of her history, people and legends, with a rare charm and power of narrative, as did Rev. C. C. Hussey. While his keen sense of humor inclined him toward the telling of incidents of that type, there was often in them an undertone of pathos amounting almost to sadness. Fortunate are those who had the privilege of being with him when in the story-telling mood. He had the sweetness of spirit of his Quaker ancestry, the breadth of mind and tolerance of his Unitarianism, the social sympathy and enthusiasm of a reformer, and they were all subtly wrought into his story-telling.

He was persistently urged to write out these stories so that they could be permanently preserved, and had begun to do. But they were never completed. All the more interest and value attaches, therefore, to the little volume which has recently been issued. He culled those facts and incidents which would give the clearest insight into Nantucket life, customs and character, and they are set forth in the seventy pages of this book. Would that there were three times as many.

There are six half-tone illustrations, a portrait of Mr. Hussey, one of Keziah Coffin, and four views of the island. The print is clear and on heavy paper, with a stiff paper cover of dark Quaker gray. To those who know Nantucket the book is rich in interest; to those who do not already know it the story will open up a new world of quaint charm and attractiveness. While the book is for sale the edition is limited, and those who wish for a choice bit of Nantucket lore should send for it at once.

“Talks about Old Nantucket.” By Christopher Coffin Hussey. Stiff paper covers, 70 pp., 50 cents. Published by Mrs. Lydia Coffin Hussey, Wellesley Hills, Mass. Can be obtained at the office of the Maugus Press.

A Fair will be held in the parlor of the Unitarian church, Thursday, December 5th, day and evening. The Committee are doing their best to make the Fair a success, and it is hoped all who are interested

in the church will give their earnest support. The tables will be made attractive for Christmas buyers, and during the evening Mr. Cutter, whose voice we all remember so delightfully, will render several selections. Tea will be served in the afternoon. Supper from six to nine.

The arrangements for carrying on the Unitarian Club for the season are practically complete. Rev. Charles F. Dole was to have addressed the members Wednesday evening, Oct. 29, at Elm Park Hotel, on the subject of "Practical Idealism in the Financial Management of the Church," but the meeting was unavoidably postponed. It is hoped, however, that Mr. Dole may present the same subject at the next meeting, notice of which will be given later.

The Committee on Entertainment are able to further announce that it will be their privilege to present, during the season, the following gentlemen who will address us on subjects of marked interest to Unitarians: Rev. E. A. Horton, Rev. C. W. Wendte, Rev. Edward Cummings, Rev. George Bachelor, Rev. Charles E. St. John. It is planned to have one evening which shall be wholly in charge of members of the Club. The Committee confidently believe that these meetings will not only be intellectually profitable, but will tend to promote sociability among the members.

The dues for the year have been placed at \$3.00.

The Woman's Aid Society of the Wellesley Hills Congregational church are working hard and enthusiastically for their two days' bazar, to be held on Wednesday and Thursday, afternoon and evening, Nov. 13 and 14, in Maugus Hall. There will be many attractions, and we are confident that all who attend will feel that their money was well spent.

On Wednesday afternoon, Miss Newman of Wellesley College will entertain the children with Southern dialect stories. There will also be candy, ice cream and a mystery table which the young folks will wish to patronize. During both evenings a slight musical entertainment will be given, and on Thursday a supper will be served. The following ladies will preside over the various tables: Mrs. J. W. Oldham will have charge of the useful and fancy articles which the ladies have been making the past months; Mrs. Sibley will have charge of the table where useful and dainty articles for children will delight them and their mothers alike; Mrs. Sanderson will have the mystery table; Mrs. Farwell will have the book table; Miss Edwards, the art table; Mrs. F. H. Vaughn, the tea table; Mrs. J. E. Oldham, the flower table; Miss Florence D. Emerson, the candy table; Miss Wright will take orders for church pictures; Mrs. Keith will have the harvest table where pickles, jellies and vegetables may be ordered, and Mrs. Peabody will preside over the supper. Supper tickets, 25 cents. General admission, day or evening, 10 cents.

OUR TOWN

November, 1901

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH BY C. M. EATON
MANAGING EDITOR, P. T. FARWELL, WELLESLEY HILLS
ADVERTISING MANAGER, G. E. SEAGRAVE, WELLESLEY

Entered at the post office at Wellesley Hills as second-class matter.

Editorial

Our readers will appreciate, we are sure, the action of our Publisher in setting aside material already printed for the November number of *Our Town* in order that he might devote the opening pages to the memory of our lamented townsman, Mr. Edward Lawrence. Our frontispiece is a reproduction of the last photograph taken of Mr. Lawrence. The whole town laments the death of this public-spirited citizen, and the sympathy of the community goes out to those of his own household most deeply bereaved.

We call attention of the readers of *Our Town* to the fact that our Publisher is making his plans for the coming year. He would be glad to receive subscriptions as soon as convenient. The past year has been a good one. The new form of the magazine has received public approval. Attention from outside has been quite widely attracted, and in some respects the magazine may be said to illustrate in the very fact of its existence, in the dress in which it is presented, and in the nature of its contents that progressive quality which is characteristic of the town. Does it not deserve the support of every good citizen, a place in every home?

A word might be said about the contents of *Our Town*. The great majority of the articles published during the year have directly concerned town affairs. We should be glad if we could have published even more articles of this kind. But they are not easy to obtain. It must be remembered that all the literary work in the magazine is freely contributed, and the Editors are grateful to those who have so kindly furnished the desired material. We will publish all that we can obtain of fair and reasonable discussion of town matters. Of course the paper is not partisan. It must publish both sides of any disputed question. It is also to be remembered that we have a wide variety of readers, and we do not intend to cater to any particular class. We have presented some outside topics because they interested a fair proportion of our subscribers, and we had room for them. It would be altogether too narrow a policy to confine our paper strictly to town affairs, even if sufficient material were provided for that purpose. We invite the use of our pages by anyone who wishes the audience of

Wellesley citizens for the promotion of any object of public interest. We hope for the coming year to make the magazine even more useful in this direction.

A very practical and important suggestion is made to the churches in the article by Miss Locke upon "Bible Study in Wellesley College." The Sunday School is the only preparatory school in this department of education for most of those who are to be college students. It is a significant fact that in no other history is the average student so ignorant as in Bible History. In the vast majority of cases applicants for admission to a College would be conditioned if they were required to pass an examination upon the subjects which they are supposed to have studied in the schools of the churches. This is an appalling fact, and it should be faced. A call is coming to our churches from the College for "a rational system of Sunday School lessons that shall give our children the opportunity to learn enough of the simple history of the Old and New Testaments to enable them to enter at once upon the advanced treatment (of the Scriptures) which they will be prepared to expect" in the College. The responsibility for this condition, however, must be found back of the churches in the homes. When the parents demand it of their children, and co-operate effectively with the church, those schools will be able to meet the requirement.

Some Good Books

Fiction

THE CAVALIER. By George W. Cable. Illns. By Howard Chandler Christy. (Scribner's. 311 pages. \$1.50.) Mr. Cable has turned to a new field with the zest of a young man who has the world before him. This story gives the impression of exuberant life,—a rollicking tale of war and love. The scene is laid "in the heart of Copiah County, Miss." during the Civil War. The two armies swirl back and forth over the disputed territory. The love story is the obligato of the piece, sounding high above the fray. The Cavalier carries himself "without fear and without reproach" and comes to his own at last. There are some fine dramatic passages, notably the one where the Confederate heroine sings to the dying Northern officer.

D'RI AND I. By Irving Bacheller. Illus. By F. C. Yohn. (Lothrop Publishing Co. 362 pages. \$1.50.) A most entertaining story of adventure, with a historical setting which is vivid and accurate. It deals with the border warfare of 1812, in the days when the unwary traveller might meet either a bear or a redcoat. The mixture of the wilderness, French civilization, the British soldier and the Yankee pioneer furnish material for romance in plenty. Yet the author declares that "the purpose of this tale is to extend acquaintance with the plain people who sweat, and bled, and limped, and died for this Republic of ours." D'ri is a real character and true in type. His adventures with Captain Ramon Bell are unique. Barring an occasional colloquialism, the style is beautiful.



Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood
Author of "Lazarre "

Courtesy of The Bowen-Merrill Co.)

LAZARRE. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. Illus. By Andre Castaigne. (Bowen-Merrill Co. 456 pages. \$1.50.) A story of great power based on "the lost dauphin legend." Andrew Lang has said there can be no great American fiction because, as he thinks, our history lacks the element of mystery. Here is one refutation of his view. Many of us know that a Mr. Eleazer Williams lived in western Massachusetts about a hundred years ago, who was believed to be Louis XVII. of France. Mrs. Catherwood has traced the old traditions, travelling carefully over the ground geographically and historically. Can she make a chivalrous, free American out of the Bourbon stock? That is the psychological problem, and this double charm of history and character study is remarkable. The material is skilfully handled, and the English is clear and fine as always with this writer. It is a strong and uplifting book, one to read and think about and then to re-read.

LIVES OF THE HUNTED. By Ernest Seton Thompson. Richly illustrated. (Scribner's. \$1.75 net.) It is well that someone should speak with stirring tones in condemnation of that "sport" which kills for the pleasure of killing. Mr. Thompson has given us a beautiful and interesting book. Its purpose, for it is dedicated "to the preservation of our wild creatures," places it on the highest level among books of its class. Its stories have a marvellous flavor of reality, the author certainly revealing an unusual capacity for seeing the human side of animal nature. He tells us that his accounts are more or less composite, but for the most part actually describe what has occurred in the lives of these animals. It is hard to believe that any one can read the book without profoundly sympathizing with the writers' earnest desire to stop the cruel and wanton destruction of these harmless and interesting wild creatures. The book is as beautiful in binding, typography and wealth of illustration as is the spirit with which it is inspired.

THE RULING PASSION. Tales of Nature and Human Nature. By Henry Van Dyke. Illus. By W. Appleton Clark. (Scribner's. 300 pages. \$1.50.) Dr. Van Dyke is a master of the art of telling stories, and this book contains some of his best. They abound in humor and pathos. They appeal to and move the heart of the reader, not by moralizing but by placing before us living examples of genuine manhood. They are stories of the plain people of that northern country beyond the St. Lawrence, where Dr. Van Dyke loves to spend his summers. They are simple stories, dealing with elementary principles, the love of music, honor, revenge, friendship, duty. Says the author in his preface: "In every life worth writing about there is a ruling passion,—'the very pulse of the machine.' Unless you touch that, you are groping around outside of reality." With him certainly there is no groping around. The book is beautifully illustrated, and will be a prize for the coming season.

BRYN MAWR STORIES. Edited by Margaret Morris and Louise Buffum Congdon. George W. Jacobs & Co. 295 pages. \$1.20 net.) Stories by College girls about College life are interesting to every one. There is a charm and mystery about the life never to be forgotten by those who have experienced it. This book about the "Bryn Mawrtys" is the genuine article, a product of those who know. Its tales of College spirit, College politics, College pranks, haps and mishaps, the girl with a career that merges into a romance, etc., will strike a familiar and pleasing chord in the memory of many a reader.

Miscellaneous

AGUINALDO. A narrative of Filipino ambitions. By Edwin Wildman. Former Vice and Deputy Consul at Hong Kong. War correspondent during the Filipino revolt. (Lothrop Publishing Co. Illus. 374 pages. \$1.20 net.) Mr. Wildman claims to write "as a witness, full of sympathy for the vanquished, impartiality toward the victors, and unprejudiced by racial conditions, political

consideration or personal ambitions." The text bears out the claim. Mr. Wildman tells in a graphic and convincing way the whole story of Aguinaldo from his departure to Hong Kong, under the influence of a Spanish bribe that was never paid in full, to his capture and politic acceptance of American domination. One cannot help feeling that this is a truthful portrait, and while in some respects it draws out ones sympathies to the little chief, yet on the whole it is no very heroic or patriotic or even capable character which is presented. The book is well written, and deserves a place on our shelves of contemporary history.

PARTS OF SPEECH. Essays in English. By Brander Matthews. (Scribner's. 350 pages. \$1.25 net.) Professor Matthews brings to these studies not only thorough knowledge, but sound common sense and a touch of humor. The book is valuable for its stores of information and for the extreme pleasure which the process of reading it gives us. The titles of some of the chapters are these: "The Stock that speaks the Language," "The future of the Language," "The English Language in the United States," "The Language of Great Britain," "Americanisms," "The Function of Slang," "American Spelling." To read this book is the easiest and best way to find out to what stage the English language has progressed. All such readers will be stimulated to renewed pride in our heritage of speech. Perhaps, too, we shall lose some petty fears for "the people's English" which has a vaster future before it than could ever belong to "the king's English."

SPANISH HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS. By Katherine Lee Bates. (The Macmillan Co.) Notice postponed to next month.



Church News

Special Notice

A Union Thanksgiving service will be held in the Congregational church, Wellesley, Thursday, Nov. 28, at 10.30 A. M.

Wellesley Hills Congregational Church

Morning services in Maugus Hall at 10.45 A. M. each Sunday. On Nov. 10th the pastor will exchange with Rev. L. B. Goodrich of Marlboro. On Nov. 17th and 24th and Dec. 1st the following topics will be considered: "The Part of Conscience in Christian Living," "Can the Christ Life be realized apart from the Church?" "What is Spirituality?" "What is Growth in Grace?"

Thanksgiving service. Union service will be held in the Wellesley Congregational church at 10.30 A. M. The pastor of the Wellesley Hills church will deliver the sermon. It is hoped that all Christian people will endeavor to observe the day appropriately.

Notice of the church fair will be found on page 14. Please give it a careful reading. Let every one help to make this occasion a great success.

Friday evening meetings. On and after Nov. 15, these meetings will be held at the Parsonage. All are cordially invited to attend. Topics: Nov. 8, "The Early Judaean Ministry of Christ," John 2 and 3; Nov. 15, "Two days in Samaria and the beginning in Galilee," John 4 and Luke 3 and 4; Nov. 22, "The Call of the Four and the first Preaching Tour;" Nov. 29, "Growing Hostility of the Scribes and Pharisees," Luke 5 and 6.

The Young People's Society has charge of the Sunday evening services, held at 6.45 P. M., in the parlors of the Unitarian Church. All are invited to these services. On Sunday, Nov. 10, the subject will be "The Life and Labors of John Eliot, the Missionary to the Indians in this vicinity." On the evening of Nov. 7, Rev. Mr. Snyder will address the young people. On Nov. 24, there will be a Praise Service. Topic: "Thanksgiving." Dec. 1st the monthly consecration service.

Unitarian Society

On Oct. 3rd, the pastor performed the marriage service for Mr. Charles Brooking Wetherbee and Miss Sara Louise Morse, and on Oct. 16, he united Mr. George Harris Austin Thompson and Miss Helen Harrison Priest.

The first meeting for the season of the Woman's Alliance took place on Oct. 8th, in the church parlor. Rev. George Bachelor, Editor of the Christian Register, spoke on "Unitarian Literature." At the second meeting of the Alliance, held Oct. 22d, Mr. Walter F. Greenman, of Watertown, spoke on "Difficulties."

On Monday afternoon, Oct. 28th, the church and town sustained a profound loss in the death of Mr. Edward Lawrence, who was buried in Mount Auburn on Oct. 31st.

Rev. John Cuckson of Plymouth will exchange with the pastor Nov. 10th.

Sunday, Nov. 17, at 4 o'clock, a vesper service will be held. Miss Mary Mitchell, soprano; Miss Harriet Gove, alto; Mr. W. W. Bullock, tenor; Mr. Geo. W. Dudley, bass. Under the direction of Mr. Dudley.

The Committee having the matter in charge, hope to be able to put the Vorse Memorial tablet in place by Sunday, Nov. 24th, when appropriate services will be held.

A special meeting of the Standing Committee was held Oct. 29 to take action upon the death of Mr. Edward Lawrence.

We congratulate Mrs. John D. Hardy upon her very narrow escape from what might have proved a dangerous accident.

Rev. John Snyder and Mr. Nelson Crosskill were appointed as delegates to attend the Sunday School Convention held at Plymouth, Oct. 23rd and 24th.

The Hallowe'en party which was arranged for the members of the Primary classes, was unavoidably postponed, but the Committee having the matter in charge will entertain the little folks Friday afternoon, Nov. 8th, and an equally good time may be expected.

A special service will be held in the Sunday school rooms on the Sunday previous to Thanksgiving day, and will be in keeping with the spirit of that day. The Thanksgiving entertainment will follow the line of that of last year, a Donation Party. It is expected that generous contributions of vegetables, fruit and articles suitable for Thanksgiving will be made, and these will be distributed to needy Wellesley families by the Committee.

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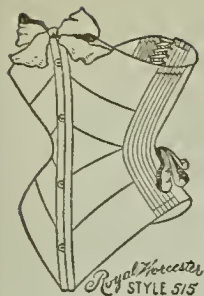
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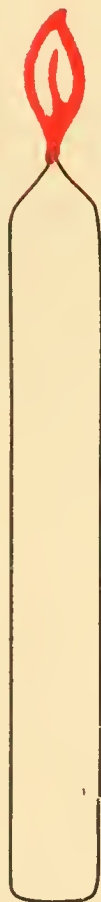
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OUR TOWN December

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Vol. IV
No. 12



Published at the Maugus Press, Wellesley Hills

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Our Town

December 1901

Volume IV Number 12

5 Cents a Copy

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Baker's -- A Reminiscence

By Ellen Ware Fiske



WELLESLEY has many traditions: its Indians, the preaching of John Eliot, its origin in and connection with Needham, its old settlers and the part they took in the Revolution; and later times have brought us into close connection with the outside world through the discovery of ether as an anesthetic, by one of its citizens; but more especially are we known for having within our territories and on the borders of our lake the beautiful homes and our own college, monuments of generous and public spirited citizens, who in helping others have uplifted themselves. These are the things of which Wellesley is justly proud, and, accepted as a matter of course, they sometimes fail to have their due recognition. But leaving those things to a more graceful but not more grateful pen, let us turn for a few moments to something, which, though of little value in itself, still may be of curious interest to those coming among us in these later days.

In the early seventies, William Emerson Baker, of sewing machine fame, came to Wellesley and bought a large tract of land lying on both sides of Grove street and extending beyond on to Charles River street. On the left of the street Mr. Baker built a pleasant and attractive home.

stead, and on both sides of the street established a Normbega Park, — to compare it to a modern achievement, — somewhat smaller, perhaps, but still of very fair dimensions. A grotto, with most enchanting fountains, playing in many colored lights, with statues, fascinating nooks and corners, teetering boards, all in ruins and dangerous for the unwary feet now, but then a great source of enchantment and delight, was one of the principal attractions.

Wild animals abounded — deer, a buffalo and a bear, who died and to whose funeral obsequies friends of his master were invited, through the medium of the following postal card:

THE BEAR'S FUNERAL

cannot be serviced at Ridge Hill Farms, Wellesley, until Saturday, August 8, 1874, by reason of the time required by the Taxidermist for stuffing the skin of poor Billy Bruin. Friends of his master are hereby informally invited to participate in the service, which will consist of songs, epitaphs and something else. Every guest will be expected to contribute a Bear Epitaph in prose or rhyme for the *In Memoriam* Grounds, wherein will be hid all but the hide of poor Billy. Take the trains leaving Boston for Wellesley, B. & A. R. R., at 1.30 and 2.15 P. M., returning by trains leaving Wellesley, for infants, 5.40; children, 7.22; matured adults, 9.58, evening. Get excursion tickets (one half regular price) at the Art Garden, 13 West street, Boston.

R. S. V. P. to this invitation, and thus avoid walking 11-2 miles from Wellesley station to the Ridge Hill Farms.

Subject-matter for Epitaphs or Bear Effusions — which if sent before Friday evening will be printed, and distributed at the service — age, 2 1-2 years; size, 8 feet; weight, about 500 pounds; hair, jet black — considerably bear-greased; eyes, wicked; teeth, sound and sharp, excepting two gone, and one broken during past ten days; claws, two inches; birthplace said to be Labrador. Departed from Ridge Hill Farms Wednesday evening, 9 o'clock, July 15, 1874, after a residence there of only three hours. Departed this life in the night of July 24-25. His most favorite resorts while he was *en route* away — the Congregational Church, Dedham, and the Devil's Den, in Needham. Taste, good! for lump sugar; disposition, "childlike and bland;" and much more gentle than that of the Irishman who in delirious alarm granite-rocked him when he visited Bunton's quarry in West Quincy, Friday P. M., 24th July, or that of the one in charge of McNeally Express Co's stable, whence he doubtless hoped to get expressed home. Nervous temperament, seldom as ruffled as the inmates of the houses in Milton at whose doors he knocked or scratched about midnight Friday, but very considerably disturbed by the dogs who attacked him and lacerated his hind quarters at Weymouth Lower Neck, compelling him to seek refuge in the water, where he was drowned, and floated ashore Saturday morning at Carey's Point, Hull, full three miles from Weymouth Lower Neck. For other details of his 10 days' travels see the "Boston Evening Journal" of July 15, 17, 18, 21, 23 and 25; "Daily Globe" of July 25 and 27, and other Boston papers. It is hoped that the pen of the ready writer will personify that gentle and retiring class who met and politely gave him the right of way — and also itemize the choice titbits he got at Wing's 300 head piggy in Needham, and the subsequent alarm and reward of the Selectmen of that town, — of the small pear trees rooted down, and which he omitted to replant after nibbling the fruit: of the corn, etc., he rooted up, and of the experience of all those who met our dear Departed Bear Billy.

Respectfully,

Wellesley, July 28, 1874.

WM. E. BAKER.

In passing, we would say that under this "art garden," referred to above, in West St. was another grotto, rather out of place in the midst of a city, but perhaps all the more fascinating on that account. The above quotation, taken from a voluminous postal card, is one of many similar invitations; among others, one being to assist at the laying of the corner stone of the piggy, June 19, 1875. But perhaps the most interesting in view of subsequent events was the invitation to the "Laying of the Corner Stone of the Ridge Hill Laboratory for the Massachusetts Institute of Cookery," Sept. 20, 1877. This Institute of Cookery was to be carried on in one of the buildings which had been transferred

by freight from the Centennial Grounds, at Philadelphia, to Wellesley. The building was erected, but I doubt if any parts were employed for cooking save the kitchens of "Baker's Hotel," to which use it was quickly put.

Many quaint buildings on the grounds attested to the owner's ingenuity and (individual?) tastes. A quotation from the invitation to the laying of the Ridge Hill Laboratory will show their number and variety, and may perhaps recall them to the minds of some of us.

"On reaching the Ridge Hill Farm the conveyance will enter by the Chamois Gateway, pass the Norino Tower and the Union Chapel, and by the Floral Avenue to the Tent Pavilion on Conservatory Lawn, north of the residence of the host, where the host, with the Committee of Reception, will formally receive the guests, who will then immediately descend by Sunset Slope Avenue, past the Union Monument Headquarters and Chilian Pavilion, the Octagon Bear Pit, Spray Fountain, Tri-point Island Boat House, Rustie Bridge, Den Park to the Krino Valley; thence return to the Gothic Arch and pass through to the Tunnel, Crystal Tower, Smuggler's Cave and Stalactite Grotto, to the Photograph Studio Grove, where a lunch will be served from ten o'clock P. M.

"All are requested to register their full names and addresses on the Governor's Fete Guest Register, found at the Registry Office; then pass to the Norino Tower, Black and Gold Stable, Album Bowling Alley, Chapel, Pavilion, Minnehaha's Wigwam, Devil's Den, Goat Inclosure, Balustrade, and the Floral Art Garden, Mosaic Garden, south of residence, old part of the Hot House, used for the Monkeys, Parrots, Cockatoos, and to the Conservatory Hot House. At three o'clock the signal gun will be fired. The guests will take seats in the barges to the site of the Ridge Hill Laboratory, on the Charity Reservation and pass by Charles River Street bordering the Charity Reservation; entering at the east side and pass around the brow of the hill, on which is found the Governor's Castle; thence to Corner Stone, Piggery and Riverside Barn; thence a short walk to the Pine Grove."

Where once were all these fantastic and quaint devices, the black and gold stable, the embryonic cooking institute are on one side of the road a dilapidated grotto, dangerous surprises lurking in the grass, the blackened and charred site of the hotel and on the other side fine New England homes, which stand for the culture and refinement that aid a town far more than does the striving after the unnatural and the ornate.

A young lady was sitting with a gallant captain in a charmingly decorated recess. On her knee was a diminutive niece, placed there to play propriety. In the adjoining room, with the door open, were the rest of the company. Says the little niece, in a jealous and very audible voice, "Auntie, kiss me, too." We leave you to imagine what had just happened. "You should say twice, Ethel, dear; two is not grammar," was the immediate rejoinder.—*The International Journal of Ethics*.

English Literature in Wellesley College

By Katharine Lee Bates



IN 1894 the Chicago *Dial* published a series of some twenty articles, afterwards re-issued as a volume in Heath's Pedagogical Library, upon the teaching of English in American colleges and universities. Each article was written by a professor of English in one of the institutions represented. These comprised the old foundations (for American dates) of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, the University of Pennsylvania, Amherst, Lafayette and the University of Virginia; the leading state universities of the New West, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and California; and certain lusty outgrowths of modern philanthropy, Cornell, Leland Stanford, Johns Hopkins, Chicago, Wellesley.

The editor of *The Dial*, Mr. William Morton Payne, in his introduction to the twenty articles as collected in book form, says: "The study of these reports shows the existence, in most of our colleges, of a well-marked differentiation of literature from linguistics. In many of the cases, indeed, there is no equally distinct differentiation of rhetoric from the other two departments. * * * * One need have no quarrel with either the science of linguistics or the art of rhetoric to be persuaded that neither of the two should be permitted to masquerade as the study of literature. It is gratifying to find that the distinction is both made and observed in nearly all of the institutions under consideration."

Wellesley, then, is by no means unique in maintaining a distinct department of English literature. This fact, however, does not protect us from the scorn of the incredulous, who will not believe that "mere literature" is a subject for academic treatment. "I can see," a puzzled philologist declared a few years ago in a public meeting, "how it may be work to write a book—some books; but I do not at all understand how it can be considered work to read a book."

We freely admit that the best values of literature cannot be taught. Any great work of art has an historical environment, a relation to past and future. Its place in the line of development, the contemporary

influences that affected it, its individual form and structure may, in a measure, be apprehended through well-directed study. It has an intellectual content, which calls for intellectual analysis; but it has also a mystery of passion, an apocalypse of imagination, of which those who feel them most deeply must needs speak least fluently. We have plenty of class-room apparatus,—bibliographies, comparative tables, systems of prosody, plot diagrams, literary maps, but all this is much like besieging dreamland with a battering-ram. What the teacher cares for most earnestly in the drama under discussion finds no lecture utterance. The student who has learned the preciousness of poetry can render no logical account of the process. "When thou makest a voyage to the stars," said the Egyptian proverb, "go thou blindfolded; and carry not a sword, but the sandals of thy youth."

Our apology, then, for a department of English literature is what we do, not what we cannot do. We do not claim to summon the ineffable vision to our class-rooms; we claim to make an intellectual approach to the ultimate secret of art. But such intellectual approach involves good, sound, clear-headed study. Our examination papers reveal the difference between accurate knowledge and inaccurate, full information and scant, sharply defined ideas and hazy, alert mental action and listless. Brain tells. Effort tells. Swinburne's "dreamer in class-time," though she may have our secret sympathy, risks her diploma grade.

A student who proposes to specialize in English literature should make her beginnings at home and in the nursery. Let her *learn by heart*, poetry and prose, the best, and all she will. Keep the Sunday papers from her and the nickel magazines, but feed her young imagination with myths of Olympus and myths of Valhalla, Hans Christian Andersen, old ballads, Homer, the *Faery Queen*, the *Pilgrim's Progress*, the *Arabian Nights*, the *Alhambra*. Let her know Roland, Sigurd, my Cid, Don Quixote, as she knows Miles Standish and Horatius. Let Beatrice be as real to her as Martha Washington. Read Scott with her and Shakespeare; she will read Tennyson for herself. Save her, in those sensitive first years, from the cheap, the flimsy, the corrupt in books. Every hour spent in reading trash is not merely so much time wasted, it is so much fineness blunted, so much dignity of mind debased.

What remains for the schools to do? Even in the earlier grades, the reading-books are more and more the simpler, briefer masterpieces of literature,—*Rab and his Friends*, *The King of the Golden River*, *Rip Van Winkle*, *Jackanapes*. The "college preparatory texts" pre-

sent for more formal study notable examples of the lyric, the novel, the essay, the oration, the drama. In college—here at Wellesley—consecutive courses acquaint the student with Anglo-Saxon and its chief literary monuments, with Chaucer's century, with the Elizabethan era, with the Victorian. A final course aims to trace the development of English literature as an organic whole. Further courses—on representative authors, on literary forms, on American literature, and the like—are arranged for students who are specializing in other departments and therefore have not time for the full "major" in this subject. In graduate work, intensive study is put on some restricted field.

We use very few text-books, but urge the students to own the English classics studied in the various courses. We depend closely upon the college library, and have ourselves accumulated, with our graduate students especially in mind, a department library of a few hundred volumes. (There is room for more.)

We attempt to divide the courses among the members of our force according to the distinctive interest and achievement of each. Dr. Laura Lockwood's fourth-coming Milton Lexicon attests her right to the Milton work. Miss Sophie Jewett and Miss Josephine Preston Peabody have, as those who know their lyric volumes will readily admit, a peculiar claim to interpret modern poetry. Dr. Margaret Sherwood's accomplishments in fiction and Miss Vida D. Scudder's in the essay give them the field of prose. The four of us yet to be accounted for, Dr. Mary Bowen, Dr. Martha Hale Shackford, Mr. Charles L. Young, formerly of Radcliffe, and myself are less obviously, but not inappropriately, sorted to our several tasks.

In the course of fifteen years, we have seen certain changes come over the temper of Wellesley students. The most significant, perhaps, is this,—a decade or so ago the majority preferred poetry to prose; now the majority are more at home with prose than with poetry. The reasons for this loss of idealism lie far outside our classroom.



"Judy and I got into a terrible tangle shopping to-day." "How?" "I owed her ten cents, and borrowed five cents and then fifty cents." "Well?" "Then I paid thirty cents for something she bought—" "Yes?" "And she paid forty cents for something I bought, and then we treated each other to ice cream soda." "Well?" She says I still owe her a nickel."

—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Stars

Tale of a Provencal Shepherd

(Translated from the French of Alphonse Daudet, by Miss Edith Sawyer, for OUR TOWN.)



WHILE I was guarding the flocks on the Luberon mountain, I remained sometimes whole weeks without seeing a living soul, alone with my dog and my sheep. Occasionally the Hermit of the mountains passed by, hunting for herbs, or perchance I saw the black face of some Piedmont charcoal-burner; but these were simple men, silent by habit of their solitude, men who had lost the liking for speech and who knew nothing of what went on down in the villages and towns.

Thus when every fortnight, I heard coming up the road, the bells of the mule from our farm, bringing me provisions for the next two weeks, and when I saw the jolly face of the little farm-boy or the red head-dress of the old aunt Norade appearing from under the hill, I was indeed happy. I made the messenger tell me all the news of the country side, the baptisms, the marriages, but what interested me most of all, was to hear about my master's daughter, Stephanette, the most winning maiden for leagues around. Without appearing to take too much interest, I inquired if she went often to the fêtes and the village gatherings, if there were always new admirers, and to those who asked what this mattered to me, a poor mountain shepherd, I answered that I was twenty years old, and that Stephenette was the most beautiful lady I had seen in all my life.

One Sunday, as I was awaiting the fortnight's provisions, I found that they were late in arriving. At ten o'clock I said to myself, "It is because of the high mass." Then toward noon there came a great tempest, and I thought the mule had not been able to make the journey on account of the bad state of the roads. Finally at three o'clock the sky lightened, the mountain gleamed under the sudden sunshine, and I heard amidst the rain dropping from the leaves and the overflowing rush of the swollen streams, the bells of the mule, as clear and gay as a great chiming of bells on Easter day.

But it was not the little farm-boy, nor yet the old Norade, who

drove the mule. It was my master's daughter herself, seated between the willow baskets, all flushed and rosy with the fresh mountain air.

The farm-boy was ill, Aunt Norade away on a holiday with her children. The beautiful Stephanette told me all this as she descended from the mule, also that she came late because she had lost her way. But to see her dressed for Sunday with her flowered ribbons, her bright petticoat and her soft laces, she had rather the air of being arrayed for some dance than for finding her way in the thickets. Oh, the charming creature! I could not keep my eyes from her. True, I had never seen her so near before. Sometimes in the winter, when the flocks had come down from the mountain and when I went to the farm for supper, she would pass through the hall quickly, without deigning to speak to the servants, always richly dressed and a little proud. Now she was here, alone with me. Was not this enough to make me lose my head?

When she had taken the provisions out of the baskets, Stephanette looked curiously around her. Lifting a little her beautiful Sunday petticoat which might have been frayed by the branches, she entered the sheepfold, wishing to see my shepherd's crook, my gun, my great cloak hanging on the wall, my straw pallet with its sheepskin covering. All this amused her. "So it is here that you live, my poor shepherd? How weary you must be with living alone! What do you think about?"

I had difficulty not to reply "About you, mistress," and it would have been the truth. But my agitation was so great that I could not find a word. I believe, indeed that she saw this, and wickedly took pleasure in increasing my embarrassment.

"And is there some good friend, shepherd, who comes to see you at times? It ought to be the sheep with the golden fleece, or the fairy Esterelle, who visits only the mountain tops." She herself in saying this, had the air of being the fairy Esterelle, as with a dainty toss of her head, she turned to depart. "Adieu, shepherd!" "A safe return mistress." And she was gone, with the empty baskets. As she disappeared down the pathway, it seemed to me that the pebbles, rolling from under the feet of her mule, fell one by one on my heart. I heard them for a long, long time, and even till nightfall I remained as if dazed, not daring to move, lest the dream of her visit should vanish.

Toward evening, as the depths of the valley grew blue and the sheep came bleating, running one against another, to get into the fold, I heard someone call me, from the dim pathway, and lo! Stephanette appeared, no longer laughing, but trembling with cold and fear. It seemed that

down in the valley, she had found the river swollen by the rain-fall, and trying to cross, had been almost drowned.

It was too late to think of her being able to reach the farm, for the road which she must traverse she could never find alone, and I could not leave my sheep. The idea of passing the night on the mountain terrified her. But I reassured her. "In July the nights are short, mistress." And I quickly lighted a great fire to dry her feet and her dress, all soaked as it was with water. Then I placed before her milk and cheese. But the poor little lady did not wish to warm herself or to eat, and seeing the great tears come into her eyes, I had difficulty not to weep myself.

The night had now fallen. There only remained on the mountain-crest a cloud of vapor lighted from the setting sun. Having spread a beautiful new skin over fresh straw in the sheep-fold, I begged my lady to try to sleep, and bade her good night, seating myself outside the door. God knows, that stirred as my heart was, no other thought came to me than one of great pride, that in a corner of the sheep-fold, surrounded by the curious flock who watched her sleeping, my master's daughter, herself a lamb whiter and more precious than all the others, reposed, confident of my care. Never had the heavens appeared to me so profound, never the stars so brilliant.

All at once the door of the sheepfold opened, and Stephanette appeared. She could not sleep. The foolish sheep rustled the straw or bleated in their dreams. She would rather be near the fire. Seeing this, I put my goat-skin over her shoulders and stirred the fire. Then we sat one near the other, without speaking.

If you have ever passed a night under the stars, you know that in the hours when most people sleep, a mysterious world awakens in the solitude and the silence. Then the streams sing more clearly, and the pools give back the star-light. All the mountain spirits come and go freely, and the air is full of light touches, almost imperceptible sounds, as if one heard the branches grow, the grass spring forth. The day is the life of beings, but the night is the life of things. When one is not accustomed to it, one is afraid.

So my master's daughter trembled and leaned against me at the least noise. Once, a long melancholy cry arising from a pool which glistened lower down, came toward us in waves. At that very moment a falling star glided over our heads in the same direction, as if the cry carried a light with it.

"What is that?" asked Stephanette in a low voice.

"A soul entering Paradise, mistress." And I made the sign of the cross. She crossed herself also, and remained a moment, looking up meditatively.

"Is it true, shepherd, that you are wizards, you shepherds?"

"Far from it, mistress. But here we live nearer the stars and we know what happens, better than the people on the plain."

She was still looking up, her head leaning on her hand. Surrounded by the goat-skin, she looked like a little celestial herdsman. "How beautiful the stars are! I have never seen so many. Do you know their names, shepherd?"

"Oh, yes! mistress. See, just above us is the * Path of St. Jacques; that goes from France to Spain. It was St. Jacques de Galice who pointed out the road to the brave Charlemagne when he was making war on the Saracens. Farther away is the Chariot of Souls, with its four splendid wheels. The three stars in front are the three steeds and the little one behind is the Charioteer. Do you see all around the Chariot that rain of falling stars? Those are the souls whom the good God will not admit to heaven. A little lower is the Rack: that serves us shepherds as a clock. Looking at it now I know that midnight has passed. But the most beautiful of all the stars, mistress, is ours, the Shepherd's Star, which lights us at daybreak when we go forth with the sheep, and at nightfall when we return. We call this Magnelonne, the beautiful Magnelonne, whom Pierre de Provence followed and married after seven years."

"What, shepherd, are there then marriages among the stars?"

"Oh, yes! mistress." And as I went on explaining the stars, I felt something delicate weigh lightly on my shoulder. It was her head, heavy with slumber, which came against me with its charming burden of ribbons and wavy hair. She rested thus, without stirring, until the stars paled in the sky before the coming day.

I watched her sleeping, moved to the depths of my soul, protected by the clear night. Around us the stars continued their silent march, obedient as a great flock; and for the time I imagined that one of the most brilliant, most exquisite stars, having lost its way, had alighted on my shoulder to sleep.

* All these details of popular astronomy are from the Provençal almanac, published in Avignon.

Play Ground

By Richard Cunningham



THE TOWN of Wellesley has been fortunate in its friends. When the old town of Needham was divided in 1881, and the town of Wellesley began life, a good and true friend came forward and presented a birthday present to the new town of a town hall and library combined, costing \$100,000. It is an imposing looking building of stone, surrounded by acres of trees and shrubs, and without exaggeration, the finest town hall in the state.

Now the same thoughtful friend, always having in mind the happiness and welfare of both old and young, is negotiating for a tract of land to be used as a playground for all the boys and girls of the town of Wellesley. The land, some twenty acres, known as the Charles Kingsbury land, lies between the villages of Wellesley and Wellesley Hills, and borders on Washington street. It extends back to Fuller Brook, and the old Boston water works runs through the middle of the lot. It lies in the geographical centre of the town and is easy of access. It is an ideal spot for golf, baseball, football, tennis, and possibly a pond will be added for the boys to swim in. Mr. Hunnewell hardly realizes the good he is doing. Here will be twenty acres of land in the centre of the town belonging to the boys and girls as long as the town lasts. It can never be taken for a park, but must be kept for sports and *free* always. The playground is the place to make endearing friendships, and a meeting ground of this sort will go toward making better citizens in the future. Here they will learn of each others good qualities, and to their faults will be a little blind. When Pete makes a tackle or a jump, and some one of his fellows cries out, "good work, Pete," that helps cement the friendship that is bound to last.

The boys and girls of Wellesley are of the best, and his gift will be appreciated by them, and it will be a blessing to the town's people forever. This is another illustration of Mr. Hunnewell's far-seeing wisdom and public-spirited generosity for which we are all grateful.

The Wellesley Boys' Club

By Edward Augustine Benner



LONG strip of land opposite the Hunnewell School, of scanty depth and lying close to the railroad, has been in the possession of Mrs. Durant for many years past. One and another have sought to buy it of her, but she thought she might have a use for it some day. The Boys' Club House is the fruit of her long cherished purpose. The location is admirable, the ground is sufficiently commodious, and no noise of trains can diminish the pleasure of the busy athletes and bowlers in the Club House. The building is one hundred feet long, and twenty-eight feet wide. The east end, which contains the reading room, is thirty feet wide. There is no lath and plaster work in the house, but the wall and roof timbers constitute the interior finish; these timbers are surfaced and varnished; the reading room is sheathed. The whole building is lighted with electricity. On the ground floor are four bowling alleys very carefully and perfectly done. Seats are arranged for spectators. On the second floor, next the reading room, is a large dressing room, to be furnished with hooks and lockers. Next this is a toilet room with basin and two shower baths. The gymnasium occupies the western end of the building. It is about sixty feet long and twenty-eight feet wide, and furnished with modern apparatus. All the rooms are well warmed with a system of hot water radiation.

Mrs. Durant has provided this fine building primarily for the ambitious youth of Wellesley village; but the desire is to extend its benefits to the last limit of its capacity. At present great demand is made upon it by those living within the Wellesley school district. If this demand should fall off, others might be accommodated.

The committee have already opened it to all the young men of the town over twenty years of age. The fee is one dollar a year for general membership, which gives the privilege of the gymnasium on Saturday evenings, and the use of the bowling alleys on payment of the usual fees. Tuesday and Friday afternoons classes are held for instruction in light gymnastics. Tuesdays and Fridays are set apart for the girls and ladies both of the college and the village. Thursday evenings the alleys may be rented, at a fixed rate, for the accommodation of bowling parties.

It is understood to be the purpose of Mrs. Durant to pay all the expenses of the Boys' Club House for the current year, in the expectation that thereafter it may develop resources of income from patronage, fees and gifts of public-spirited citizens sufficient to maintain it.

The committee at present in charge of the Club House are R. K. Sawyer, Arthur P. Dana, and Edw. A. Benner. Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Dana have been with it from the beginning, and have contributed much time, labor and wisdom in completing the original plan, equipping the gymnasium, and adapting all to the leisure and needs of those who are most to benefit by it.

Tuesday evening, November 12, the new building was opened for inspection of the public, and Thursday afternoon Mrs. Durant met the boys and won their hearts as much by the kindness of her welcome as by the greater gift she has conferred.



OUR TOWN

December, 1901

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Editorial

The afternoon of Sunday, November 24th, was stormy and blustering, but there was a service of unique interest held, in spite of the storm, in the Unitarian church in Wellesley Hills. A tablet in memory of Rev. Albert B. Vorse had been placed upon the walls of the auditorium just where it will greet the eyes of each one who enters the room, and the meeting appropriately marked the event. The pastor, Rev. John Sayder, presided, and addresses were made by Dr. Horton and Dr. Batchelor, Editor of the Christian Register, both gentlemen being old friends of Mr. Vorse. The pastor of the Congregational church was also happily introduced to speak, "not so much as a guest as one of the hosts of the occasion." For those who knew Mr. Vorse no tablet will be necessary to keep him in remembrance. But it is eminently fitting that one who was the first pastor, and so long a pastor of the church, should be thus endearingly commemorated. It was an occasion with which this whole community is in hearty sympathy.

The article by Miss Bates on "English Literature in Wellesley College," is most interesting throughout. But the section on reading by young people in the homes is so valuable that we are inclined to recommend that it be committed to memory. Much has been said of late, and with truth, concerning the discreditable ignorance of the Scriptures shown by young men and women of college age. May not the same criticism hold, however, concerning all classic literature? It is true that colleges are beginning to demand a certain amount of information about a limited selection of books. The question may arise if a wider range of reading of our best English literature would not be more profitable than this analytical knowledge of a few selections. Is not familiarity with Scott, friendly acquaintance with a large number of the delightful characters whom he introduces, of more value, especially for young readers, than the critical knowledge of the plot of any single story? But the trouble is that the novel of the day absorbs all the time for general reading. And the novel of the day does not possess, as a rule, the elements of permanence.

We call attention to the table of contents for the year printed elsewhere in this number of *Our Town*. It shows at a glance how many topics of especial local interest have been presented, and gives a good idea of the value of the magazine already, as well as a suggestion of the way in which it may be used in the future. The thanks of the readers are due to all the friends who have so generously and with true public spirit given their contributions to our pages. The admirable series of articles upon life and work in Wellesley College is worthy of especial notice, and we hope it has been successful in promoting a true conception of the spirit and value of a college education, perhaps, even, in stimulating a healthful desire to obtain such an education. During the coming year we expect to continue the series for several numbers.

A Lecture on Indian Art

Miss Annie Beecher Scoville is to deliver a lecture of more than ordinary interest at Dana Hall, on Saturday December 7, at 4 p. m. It is described as "A study of primitive art among the Indians and of the beliefs and customs that lie back of it." A large collection of Sioux ornaments and handiwork will be used to illustrate the lecture.

Miss Scoville speaks with ample knowledge, having taught the Indian pupils at Hampton for years, and visited their homes in the West. Her friends know by experience that what she has to say will be interesting and valuable. All students of the history of art and all who are interested in the history of the American Indian should profit by this opportunity. Tickets of admission fifty cents.

Good Holiday Books

SPANISH HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS. This book has a peculiar claim upon the interest of Wellesley readers, because it was written by a graduate of our own village high school, now Professor of English Literature in Wellesley College. We like to feel a sense of local pride in the splendid work and wide reputation of that department of "the College Beautiful." But "Spanish Highways and Byways" needs no such special hold upon the interest of its readers. It is a refreshing record of the impressions of a leisurely tourist in a country that is full of romantic charm. We have read many books of travel in Spain, but none which displays a keener sympathy with the Spanish people, or is more beautifully written. The trip was taken while the trouble between Spain and our country was still in the air. The Paris Commission had only just finished its labors; the way in which Americans would be received was uncertain, and the situation revealed traits of Spanish character, cropping out through the narrative, not at all to the discredit of the people. We find, also, much that is new and unusual, such as the material in a chapter on the games of Spanish children, the full account of Passion Week in Seville with its elaborate processions and ceremonies, the present condition of Protestantism in Spain, the funeral of Castelar and a visit to Santiago at the time of the great festival connected with the pilgrimage to the Shrine of St. James. Well chosen photographs help to interpret the situations described.

Undoubtedly many Wellesley people are already familiar with this delightful narrative. We congratulate those who have not become so, on the pleasure still awaiting them.

By Katharine Lee Bates. MacMillan Co., illustrated, 440 pages \$2.25 net.

ASIA AND EUROPE By Meredith Townsend. [G. P. Putnam's Sons, 8vo, pp. 376, \$2.50.] Any one wishing to study Eastern problems would do well to begin with this work following it with Smith's "Village Life in China," Mrs. Steel's novels and Kipling's "Kim." Whatever the course pursued there could not be a better beginning than Mr. Townsend's book. He was for twelve years editor and proprietor of the "Friend of India" and is now joint editor of the "London Spectator." The thought is both profound and clear. The English is of the quality which makes it a delight to read the book aloud. We frequently come upon odd terms and phrases and the most vivid characterizations. Discussing "the suave and humorous American" who has "taken the Philippines for his dockyard and watchtower," he sticks closely to his subject, a description of those inherent differences which forbid the one continent permanently to conquer the other. The chapter on "Islam and Christianity" ought to be published as a missionary pamphlet. The opinions are those of a critic who is wise, kindly and Christian. He concludes; "Mahomedan proselytism succeeds in India because it leaves its converts Asiatics still; Christian proselytism fails in India because it strives to make of its converts English middle-class men." The chapter called "The Great Arabian" is a masterly summary of the life of Mahomet. The question "Will England retain India?" he answers in the negative holding that "the Empire which came in a day will disappear in a night." The last half of the book is taken up with brief surveys of such topics as "Race-hatred in Asia," "The Asiatic Notion of Just-

ice," "Cruelty in Europe and Asia," "Fanaticism in the East," "Tropical Colonization" which he thinks cannot succeed. "The Vastness of Calamities in Asia" contains a wonderful word-picture of the terrible Yellow River flood which occurred a few years ago. We close the volume with increased respect for the oldest continent whose civilizations have defied time and the bustling Occident. "The white man invented the steam engine, but no religion which has endured." Also, as was intended, we have an increased sense of separateness of the race. "The European desired self-government, the Asiatic to be governed by an absolute will. Everywhere the line of cleavage runs. The writer calls himself a pessimist yet the book is not at all depressing perhaps because it is so bracing.

CAPTAIN BLUITT, A TALE OF OLD TURLEY. By Charles Heber Clark. (Max Adeler) [Henry T. Coates & Co. Ill. 463 pp. \$1.50.] Here is our old friend, the author of "Out of the Hurley-Burley." For many years he has abandoned humor for political economies. But now he concludes that "the race may find larger advantage by reading avowed fiction, in which, as in real life, fun is mingled with seriousness, than by accepting at its surface value falsehood pretending to be fact, and nonsense masquerading as philosophy." We are grateful to him for a thoroughly delicious book. We are sure there was a real Turley well known to the author "in the fifties." It was the time of the fugitive slave law and the "Underground railway"—the time of fierce conflict between the "Jeffersonian Democrats" and the "Old-line Whigs." One of the best chapters is on "Saving the Country." Perhaps the gem of the scenes is the one where Capt. Bluitt tries to dissuade a boy from going to sea. His lively account of sharks, cannibals and pirates so work on the boy's mind that he runs away the same night and ships for Liverpool. But the book is full of good things—"fun mingled with seriousness"—a wholesome mixture.

THE EARLY CHURCH; ITS HISTORY AND LITERATURE. By Prof. James Orr. [A. C. Armstrong & Son. 12 mo. 60 cents.] The first of a series of Christian study manuals, of handy form, adapted for class use or for private study. This volume covers the ground from a statement of Jewish and Gentile preparations to the victory of Christianity in 324 A.D. It is compact but readable, and based on the latest information. Other volumes already announced are *Ruling Ideas of Our Lord*, *Protestant Principles*, and *Religions of Bible Lands*.

HER SIXTEENTH YEAR. By Helen Dawes Brown. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1 net.] A sweet, bright, interesting story of a girl fifteen years old. her home life, her friends, her hopes and her faults. She is her father's friend and companion through an ugly strike of mill hands, and takes a share in various interesting events, hears Emerson lecture and finally enjoys Class Day at Harvard.

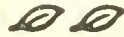
THE STORY OF JESUS. For children. [The Abbey Press. Illus. \$1.] Told in the language of the Bible, with abundant illustrations from the great masters. An attractive little book accomplishing its purpose in the best way possible.

THE TIMES AND YOUNG MEN. By Josiah Strong. [The Baker and Taylor Company. 75 cents net.] The key to the purpose of this book is given in the words of its author, "It is my hope that this volume may fix in the minds of the young men who read it convictions as to the right course of life so deep and immovable that they may be anchored to in the stress of storm." It is written for perplexed minds with the desire to establish certain great laws,—the law of service, the law of self-giving and the law of love—with their applications to personal and social problems, such as Education, the Use of Time, the Body, Amusements, Occupation, Expenditure, Religion. The last chapter is on "The Inspiration of the Twentieth Century Outlook." We hope the book will be widely read.



WELLESLEY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

THE TORY LOVER. By Sarah Orne Jewett. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Svo. \$1.50. Ill.] A story of Revolutionary times of especial interest for the descriptions which it gives of life in Portsmouth and Berwick, of the character of Paul Jones and of Benjamin Franklin, of the attitude of France toward this country and of the treatment of American prisoners by the English. There is a beautiful love story with a charming heroine, and a lover who is Tory by inheritance but becomes patriot by conviction. The quarrels and jealousies and struggles and victories of the time are well portrayed. The book is one of the very best of its class.



Church News

Wellesley Hills Congregational Church

Morning services at 10.45 in Maugus Hall. On Dec. 8th the pastor will exchange with Rev. Wm. B. Forbush of the Winthrop Church, Charlestown. The topic for the pastor's sermon on Dec. 15 will be "What is Growth in Grace?" On the morning of Dec. 22d there will be a service appropriate to the Christmas season, with special music. Dec. 29th, topic: "How is Redemption a present Fact?"

Evening services. On Dec. 8th, at 7 o'clock, in the Unitarian Church, there will be a Union Service in behalf of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Katharine Lente Stevenson, President of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., will speak on the work of the organization in some of its educational and philanthropic departments. There will be a collection for the work of the Union. All the churches are invited to unite in this service. The Young People's service will be omitted. On other evenings of the month the young people will hold their meeting in the parlor of the Unitarian Church at 6.45. All are cordially invited to attend.

Friday evening meetings for study in the Life of Christ and for prayer will be held at the parsonage at 7.45 o'clock. Topics: Dec. 6, "Organization of the Kingdom;" Dec. 13, "The Sermon on the Mount;" Dec. 20, "The Second Preaching Tour;" Dec. 27, "A Day of Teaching by the Sea of Galilee." All are invited to these meetings, whether engaged in the special Bible study course or not.

According to the rule of the church the annual dinner and business meeting of the church is to be held on the Thursday following the last Sunday in December. The date this year, therefore, will be Jan. 2, 1902. The meeting will be held in Maugus Hall, with supper at 6.30 p. m., to be followed by brief reports of the work of the various committees and organizations of the church for the year. The business meeting will be held at 8 o'clock. Every church member worshipping with us is cordially invited to this annual dinner, together with the husband or wife of any such members. The year has been a remarkable one in the history of the church, and we hope that this may be a most enjoyable and profitable occasion.

The Lord's Supper will be celebrated on the first Sunday in January. On Friday, the 3d of January, in the evening, will be held the usual preparatory service at the Parsonage. Previous to this, on Thursday, the 19th of December, there will be a meeting of the Church Committee at the Parsonage, on which occasion the committee would be glad to meet any persons who wish to unite with the church at the January Communion. Will our friends who bring letters from other churches please hand them to the pastor at their earliest convenience.

Wellesley Congregational Church

The Christian Endeavor Society was pleasantly entertained by Mrs. Chas. E. Shattuck at her home on Wednesday evening, November 20.

The Sunday School gave ten dollars to Mr. Waldron for his annual Thanksgiving dinner.

An afternoon tea will be given at Mrs. Herbert A. Joslin's sometime during December. This is one of a series of teas which are being held.

Prof. Chas. E. Fuller, who broke his leg seven weeks ago, is out again but is obliged to use crutches for the present.

A new class of boys has been formed in the Sunday School, mainly composed of those who have been promoted from the Primary Department.

Preparations are being made by the Sunday School for a Christmas concert and also for a Christmas entertainment on Christmas Night.

St. Mary's Church

Sunday morning service at 10.45. Evening prayer, 4.30. Holy Communion on the first Sunday of the month at 10.45. Service on third Sunday at 8 A. M.

The Sunday School meets at 3.30 P. M. instead of in the morning as heretofore.

The Christmas Day services will be a celebration of Holy Communion at 8 A. M., morning prayer and Holy Communion with sermon at 10 A. M.

An extremely cordial reception was given to Rev. and Mrs. Thomas L. Cole the week before Thanksgiving in the parish house. Many guests were present from the Wellesleys, Westons and the Newtons. The gathering included an unusually large number of parishioners. Letters of greeting were read from the Bishop, the former rector, Rev. H. W. Monroe, and others. The occasion in every way indicated a pleasant outlook for the active life of the parish.

On account of the inadequate accommodations of the rectory for Mr. Cole's family, a house has been temporarily taken on Glen Road, corner of Glendale avenue, where Mr. and Mrs. Cole will be glad to greet all friends and parishioners.

Unitarian Society

The Pastor exchanged with Rev. John Cuckson of Plymouth, on Sunday, November 10.

Mr. Geo. W. Dudley, of the Music Committee, prepared a most enjoyable Vesper Service for Sunday afternoon, of November 17.

Mr. Snyder lectured during the month, in Worcester, East Bridgewater and Hopedale.

On Sunday, November 24, a very beautiful bronze tablet was placed on the walls of the Church, in memory of Rev. Albert B. Vorse, the former Pastor and founder of the Church. Rev. Messrs. Batchelor, Horton, Farwell and the present Pastor united in a simple and touching service.

Most excellent meeting of Unitarian Club at the Elm Park Hotel on Friday, November 29. Dinner was served to twenty-seven gentlemen at 6.30, and at its conclusion Rev. Chas. Dole, of Jamaica Plain, spoke eloquently upon Ideal Methods of Supporting the Church. This was followed by an interesting discussion.

Rev. Mr. Wicks, of Brighton, Mass., gave an admirable paper on the Ethics of Geo. Eliot, to the Womans' Alliance on Monday, Nov. 12.

The ladies of the Alliance had a very successful sale on Wednesday.

The Thanksgiving Entertainment given to the Sunday School, November 22, was a pronounced success, and the donations so kindly sent in were distributed to worthy families in our town, and helped many to spend a happier Thanksgiving.

Sunday afternoon, December 22, the Sunday School will give a Christmas Service in the Church, which will be entirely of a musical nature and appropriate for Christmastide.

The committee having in charge the Christmas Entertainment is planning a Christmas Tree and a Santa Claus for the young folks, December 27, in the evening. It is also their intention to extend some of the Christmas cheer to the inmates of the Convalescent Home in Wellesley. Any contributions of money, toys or children's garments which friends of the Sunday School may wish to send to the committee will be very gladly received.



Some Articles Contributed to "Our Town," during the Year 1901

In addition to these there have been monthly reports and notices from the clubs and churches of the town, and from Wellesley College together with reviews of current literature and other items of general interest

JANUARY

Poetry—A Litery Nightmare	Electric Lights
Washington Street Trees	Wellesley Boy in Pekin
Education Association	New Methods in Arithmetic

FEBRUARY

Rev. Jonathan Edwards	News from the Phillippines
Poetry — The Mighty Hundred Years	The Greatest Man of the Century
Wellesley in Its Religious Relations	A Building Line, Part I.

MARCH

Ross Turner	A Building Line, Part II.
Poetry—To Let	In North Luzon
Poetry—The Tree	President's Report, Wellesley
More about the Study of Arithmetic	College

APRIL

John Fiske
Eliot's Praying Indians

Drawing
Decoration of the School Room

MAY

Isaiah H. Farnham
Some French Characteristics
Music Study in Wellesley College

The Convalescent Home
Third Annual Report, Friendly
Aid Committee.

JUNE

A Wellesley Book
Nature Study at Wellesley College
The Eliot Bible

The Barnswallows at Wellesley
Study of Art in Wellesley College

JULY

Our High School
The Arnold Arboretum

At the Golden Gate
A Wonderful Wellesley Plant

AUGUST

Maurice Thompson
Camp Asquam
The King's Daughters

Wellesley Alumni Association
Way Down in Dixie
The Celebration at So. Natick

SEPTEMBER

Poetry—Supplication
Economics and Sociology at
Wellesley College
More French Characteristics

The Health of School Children
Description of the W. H. Cong.
Church

OCTOBER

Poetry—A lesson for the Hour
Wm. McKinley
Physical Education at Wellesley

The Twentieth Century Club
Albert Clarke

NOVEMBER

Edward Lawrence
Poetry—All's Well
Camping in California

Decoration of School Room
Bible Study at Wellesley

DECEMBER

Baker's—A Reminiscence
English Literature at Wellesley
The Stars

Play Ground
Wellesley Boys' Club

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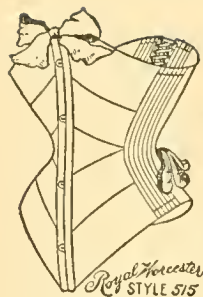
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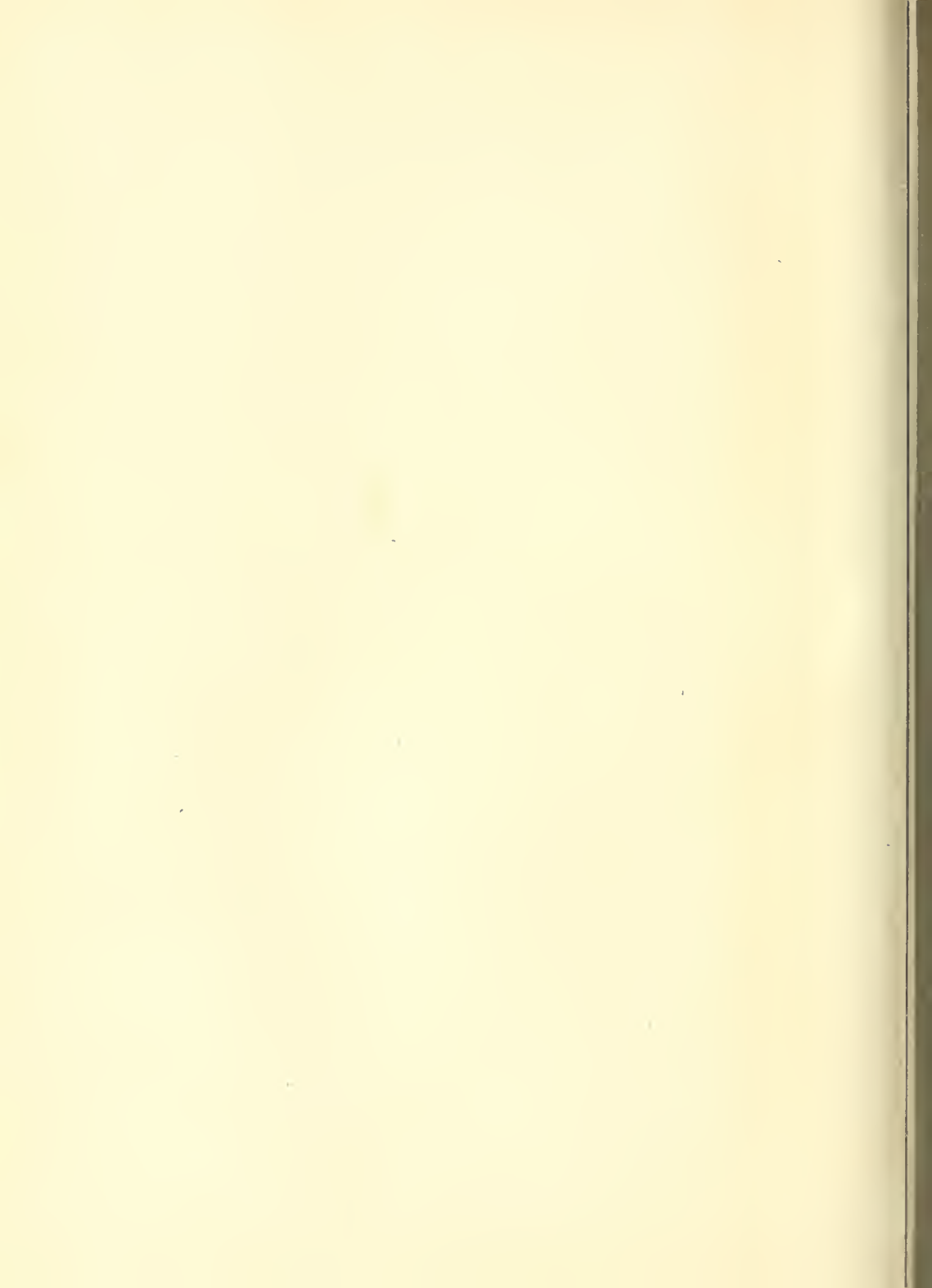
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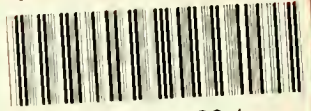
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